BOMBAY COURIER.

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IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER are meant and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such and Regulations have a reference.

OMBAY CASTLE, 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY,

ADVERTISEMENT.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—Tenders will be received until Mon 21st of February next, at the Of e Superintendent of the Indian n persons willing to contract for the Hamallage duties of the In aval Department, for one year from te of execution of the agreement.

arty whose Tender may be accept be required as security, for the rmance of the agreement, to make in the Hon'ble Company's of Five thousand Rupees, and be from assigning over his Contract, share or interest there in, to any ons whatever; without the previous express sanction of Government; on f forfeiting the amount of his se d being deprived of the contract.

Contractor to enter into such terms greement in regard to Bills, &c. as have customary with the last Contractor.

duties required of the Contractor learnt on application at the office Storekeeper of the Indian Navy, Sunday excepted, between the A. M. and 4 P. M.

re required to specify the rates amallage will be supplied for on the List, to be seen at the Naval Storekeeper, inclusive from and placing the same in stowing or unstowing the Warehouse, and if only e supply at a certain elow those of other Tenders jected. The form of this be adhered to.

ge of articles not specified be paid for at the rate allow similar description, weights

age of articles required to m one place to another not List of Rates will be paid be calculated according to ponding with those between specified in the said List; rtion that one bears to the

tendent reserves to himself jecting any Tender without e for so doing.

be endorsed "Tenders for Hamallage."

received after the day pre returned.

rder of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy,
R. COGAN,
Assist. Supt.

BAY,
FICE,
uary, 1831. [203]

જાહેર•ખબર

બર•હીઆંથી•આપીએચજે ડીઆંન•નેવીનાં•શુપરઇનતેનદેનટ ફીશમાં•શોમવારે•તારીખ ૨૧ મી રી•આવતા•મહીનાની•શુદી•મોહોર બેલાં•પરપોજલો•ઇનડીઆંન•નેવાલ હમાલેજની • કુતીનુ •કંટરાકટ• ોકો•લેવા•ચાહશે•તે • કબાલો • તે•દીનથી•તે•વરશ•એક•ની•મુદત લેશે ❀

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હુકંમથી
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શ્રી•મુંબઇની•શુપરઇન, તેનદેનટની
આફીશ—તા• ૧૭ મી•જાનીવારી ૧૮૩૧

NOTICE.---Sundry old building materials, &c. lists of which, as well as the Lots themselves, may be seen in the mean time, will be disposed of by public-outcry at the late Civil Engineer's Office within the Fort on Monday the 24th instant at 12 O'clock.

By Order,
T. DICKINSON,
Superintending Engineer

BOMBAY,
SUP. ENGRS. OFFICE,
14 *January* 1831. [237]

VERBAL proposals will be received at the Superintending late Civil Engineer's Office, for the erection by contract of a general Store room and other detached buildings for the New Mint, on Wednesday next the 26th Instant, according to a plan, and upon conditions to be then and there explained.

T. DICKINSON.
Superintending Engineer.

BOMBAY,
SUPT. ENG. OFFICE,
21st January, 1831.

EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Annual SERMON in aid of the Bombay Education Society will be preached in ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, on Sunday morning the 23d instant.

After the Sermon a collection will be made.

T. CARR,
Secretary.

Bombay, *14th Jan.* 1831. [236]

AUXILIARY CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary Church Missionary Society will be held in the Vestry of St. Thomas's Church, on Tuesday the 25th Instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese will preside.

T. CARR,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
JAN. 21ST 1831. [231]

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL claims on the Estate of the late Lieut. General Sir Sidney Beckwith, are requested to be sent to the Comr. in Chief's Office in the Fort immediately, addressed to Captain Wilson, who will examine and discharge them previous to his departure for England, by the first vessel.

J. A. WILSON,
Capt. M. S.

BOMBAY,
19th Jan. 1831. [198]

જાહેર•ખબર

લેફટેનનટ•જનરલ•શર•શીદની•બેકવીક ની•ઇશકેઆંમત•ઊપરનુ•શરવે•માંગણુ• હોએ•તે•લોકોને•જાંણ•કરેચજે•કમેનદર ઇન•ચીફની•આફીશ•કોટમાંછે•તાંહાં • તાબરતોબ•કપતાંન•વીલશંનને • નાંમનુ• શરનાંમુ•કરીને•મોકલે•તે•ધણી•તપાશશે તથા•પગાર•કરશે•તે• કાશુદીકે•જે•પેહેલુ વાંહાંણ•ઇગલંડ•જશે•તેમાં•એ • ધણી• જવાનોછે•તેની•આગમચ•શુદી—તા• ૧૮ મી•જાંનીવારી ૧૮૩૧ *

જે—એ—વીલશંન
કપતાંન—એમ—એશ•

जाहिर खबर

लेफट्नेंट जनराल सर सिद्नी बेक्वीथचे वित्तवीषयाचे सर्व मागणार असतिल त्यांस जाणकरितों जे कमेंडरइंन चिफचें हाफीस कोटामधें आहे तेथें उतावलिने कप्तान वीलसन्चे नावाचा सरनामाकरून पाठउन द्यावा हाधनी• तपासील व पगार करिल तो कोठपर्यंत जे इंग्लंड मधें तारू पहिलें जाईल त्यांत जाणार आहे त्याचे पुढें पाठउन द्यावें ताा १९ ज्यानेवारि सन १८३०

जे ये विल्सन
कप्तान. यम. यस

LIST OF UNCLAIMED EUROPE LETTERS IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

2 W. G. McHaffie, Esq.; 21st Regt. N. I. Deesa, Guzerat.
1 Willoughby Arding, Esq. M. D. Assistant Surgeon, &c. 23rd. Regt. N. I.

F. BOURCHIER,
Post Mas. General.

BOMBAY,
GEN. POST OFFICE,
21th Jan. 1831. [213]

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Petitions of the undernamed Insolvents are to be heard before the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay on the first Monday in March next; viz.

Bhanjeebhoy Virjeebhoy,
Pestonjee Muncherjee,
Suckaram Sunkerjee,
Moddy Mooljee 'Poonjea,
Babool Cassinath Gowagerry,
Hurryvullub Vansither,
Peerkhau Tyabjee,
Ruttonjee Kessowjee.

D. B. SMITH,
Clerk.

BOMBAY,
18th January, 1831. [209]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—THAT JOHN SAUNDERS, of Bombay, British Merchant and Commission Agent, an Insolvent Debtor, hath filed his Schedule in my Office.

D. B. MITH,
CLERK.

Oak Lane 17th Jan, 1830. [200]

NOTICE.—That all persons laying claim to the goods, which were sent for Sale on Commission to the godowns of the late firm of Messrs HIGGS AND BRIGGS are, required forthwith to give notice of the same to the Common Assignee, who will authorize their being restored to the owners on payment of the house rent incurred in storing the same. All persons not complying with the requisition will be considered to have forfeited all claim to the goods in question, which will be Sold by Public Auction on Friday, the 4th of February next.

(Signed) A[illegible]RRIER,
C[illegible]ON ASSIGNEE.

COMMON ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE,
Court House, 15th *Jan.* 1831. [199]

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Proprietors of the Courier beg to give Notice that they have appointed Mr. George Ashburner their Editor, in the Room of Mr. J. H. Stocqueler, and that the said Mr. George Ashburner is now the only Person authorized by them to receive payment of the debts, subscriptions, and other monies due to the Concern.—Dated 20th January, 1831. [223]

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD.--A Share in this Paper, for Particulars enquire at the Office of Messrs. Remington and Company, who will be ready to treat with any person desirous of purchasing.

[224]

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

ECCLECIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of GILBERT MORE, Esquire, late a Senior Merchant in the Civil Service of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said GILBERT MORE, Esquire, deceased may be granted to LEWIS GRANT AND ANDREW FARQUHARSON, of Bombay, Esquires, two of the Executors named in and appointed by the aforesaid last Will and Testament, reserving the rights of the other Executors therein named until they shall come in and pay for the same; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of January 1831.

M. WEST.
PROCTOR. [216]

FOR SALE.---At the Shops of FRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE, and Co. very Superior Pale Sherry, in Butts, and Hogsheads, 3 years in Cask, Imported per Ship Bride in 1828.—Ditto.—Ditto, Imported per Edward Lambe, and Sesostreis in 1829. Ditto,—Ditto, in 6 and 3 Dozen Cases, Bottled in Bombay from the same Butts, at Moderate Prices.---Also Cape Wine, 110 Gallons in each Pipe.

Forbes, Street, No. 10.

[205]

FOR SALE.—The Quarterly Army List corrected to the 1st October, price per copy 3 rupees. [241]

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS IN CALCUTTA.

BY order of the said Court, made on the 11th day of Dec. 1830, notice is hereby given, that the Petition of Henry Wendelin Beyts, late of the Strand, in Calcutta, Master Mariner, and now a prisoner confined in the common Gaol of Calcutta, will be heard in the said Court on Saturday the fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, and that the names of the creditors of the said Henry Wendelin Beyts, appear in a schedule filed with the petition in the office of the Chief Clerk of the said Court, to which any creditors may refer.

W. JACKSON.
Attorney for H. Wendelin Beyts.
Dated this 24th day of December, 1830. [234]

کورت مهد مدیونان ناوار کلکته
ازین جا خبر داده می‌شود که از کورت
مذکور بتاریخ یازدهم دیسمبر ۱۸۳۰
حکم شده است که هنری وینډلین بتس
ماستر مرین که بر کناره کلکته می‌ماند و
فی‌الحال در کامن قید خانه کلکته مقید
است و عرضی ایشان در کورت مذبور
بروز شنبه بتاریخ ۵ مارچ ۱۸۳۱ مسموع
خواهد شد و حساب مع نام های قرض
خواهان هنری وینډلین بتس مذکور
در عرضی نوشته‌اند و این عرضی مع
حساب در دفتر چیف کلارک کورت
مسطور مرقوم است اگر قرض خواهان را
دیدن آن منظور [illegible] رفته ببینند
تاریخ ۲۴ دیسمبر ۱۸۳۰ عیسوی
اولیم جکسن وکیل
هنری وینډلین بتس

શ્રી•કલકતાની•નાદાર•દેવાદારોની
છુટકારો•કરનારી•કોરટ

એજ•કોરટમાંથી•તારીખ ૧૧ મી•દીજંમબર ૧૮૩૦ ને•દીને•હુકમ•થએોછે—ખબર • દીઆંથી • આપીએચજે • હેનરી• વેનદીલીન • બીટશ • શ્રી • કલકતાનાં કીનારેનાં•મોહોલામાંનો•માશતર•મરીનર તથા•હમનાં•હાલ•શ્રી•કલકતાની•કામંન• જેલમાં•કેદછે•તેની•અરજી•એજ•કોરટમાં શનીશરવારે•તારીખ ૫ મી•મારચ ૧૮૩૧ ને•દીને•શાંભલશે • તથા • એજ•હેનરી• વેનદીલીન•બીટશનાં•માંગણારાઓનાં • નાંમો•અરજી•શાહે•હીશાબ•આપેલોછે•તેમાં દાખલ•કીધેલાંછે•તે•અરજી•તથા•હીશાબ• એજ•કોરટનાં•ચીફ•કલારકની•આપીશમાં•નોધેલીછે•તે•વાશતે•એનાં•માંગણારાઓને•જોવુ•હોએતો•જોવા•મલશે—તારીખ ૨૪ મી•દીજંમબર ૧૮૩૦ ❀

વી લી અ મ • જા ક શં ન
હેનરી•વેનદીલીન•બીટશનો•વકીલ

कलकत्याचे नादार देणेदार या
चा निकाल करावयाचे कोर्ट

ह्याच कोर्टातुन ता। ११ डिजेंबर सन १८३० साचेरोजी हुकूम जाहाला आहे. खबर दिल्हिजाते ऐसी जे हेनरी वेंडीलीन बीटस् मास्तर म
र कलकत्याचे कीनाऱ्याचे आळि
हाली कलकत्याचे कामन जे
आहे त्याची अर्जी ह्याच
री ता। ५ वि मार्च
रोजी ऐकण्यात येईल व हेंच हेनरी वेंडलीन बिटस्चे कर्जदाराचे नाव अर्जी बरोबर याद दिल्हीआहे त्यांत लिहीलें आहे तें ह्याच कोर्टाचे चीफ्क्लार्क याचे हाफीसांत नोधली आहे तीं याचे कर्जदारास पाहावयास सांपडेल

ता। २४ डिजेंबर सन १८३०
उईलम् ज्यकसन
हेनरी वेंडिलीन बिटस् याचावकील

ADVERTISEMENT.—---Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature, that letters of administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattles, estate and effects of the late GULAM SAHIB DESSOYE late of Bombay, Mahomedan, deceased, be granted to Mahomed, Ebrahim Dessoge of Bombay, Mahomedan the Brother and only next of kin of the abovenamed deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.

BROWNE,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR]
Bombay, 21st January, 1831. [208.

જાહેર•ખબર

શ્રી•મુંબઈવાલો•મુશલમાંન • મરનાર ગોલાંમ•શાહેબ•દેશાઈની•શરવે • માલ• મીલકતનુઅખતીઆરનામુ•લેવા•શારૂ•શ્રી મુંબઈની•જુદીકેટરની•શુપરીમ•કોરટમાં એ • મરનારનો • ભાઈ • તથા•એખલો • કુટંમબી•શ્રી • મુંબઈવાલો•મુશલમાંન• મહમદ•ઈબરાહીમ•દેશાઈએ•અરજ•કીધીછે જે•મહને•મલે—એ•વાશતે•શરવે•લોકો• જેકોઈ•એનાં•બાબશ[illegible]•હોએ•તેનાંઓને જાહેર•થાએ—તારીખ ૨૦ મી•જાંનીવારી ૧૮૩૧ ❀

બરોન
અરજ•કરનારનો•વકીલ

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Nanabhoy Manockjee Bhugwagur, has contracted to purchase from Meeratboye Widow and Administratrix of Maneekchund Vazeram late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, all that piece or Parcel of ground together with the messuage Tenement or Dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate within the Town Walls at Bhateah Wadah behind the Bazar Gate in King Street; any person or persons having any claim or demand thereon by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are hereby requested to make known the same to E. C. Morgan, Attorney for the said purchaser, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.---Dated this 21st day of January 1831. [225]

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•દીઆંથી•આપીએચજે

નાંનાંભાઈ•માંણેકજી•ભગવાગરે•રેહેવાનુ ઘેહેર•એક•જમીન•શાહે•મીરાતબાઈ•તે• વીધવા•તથા•વકીલાટંન•મરનાર•માંણેકચંદ વેજીરાંમ•શ્રી•મુંબઈનો•હીનદુ•રેહેવાશીની તે•બાઈ•પાશેથી•વેચાતુ•લેવાનુ • શાટુ • કીધુંછે—એ•ઘેહેર•શ્રી•કોટમાં • ભાઠીઆવાડમાં•બજારગોટનાં•દરવાજાની•પછવાડે કીંગનાં•મોહોલામાંછે—એ•ઉપર•હરએક• લોક•અગાર•લોકોનો•ગીરવી•અગાર•વારશી અગાર•બીજી•રીતનો•દાવો•અગાર• લેહેણુ પોચતુ•હોએતો•તેનાંઓને•જાંણ•કરેચજે• તેઓએ•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમાં• ઈ—શી—મારગીન•ખરીદદારનાં•વકીલને જાહેર•કરે — મુદતપછી • કોઈનો•દાવો • કબુલ•કરશે•નહી — તારીખ ૨૧ મી • જાંનીવારી ૧૮૩૧ ❀

TO BE LET. Thatwell known pleasant and airy dwelling called Camballa House, which has lately gone through a thorough repair with certain alterations according to English taste and more highly improved than the former condition; ready to be entered immediately. For further particulars apply to **DADABHOY PESTONJEE** in the Fort. [238]

FOR SALE.—The Indian Calendar for 1831. Price 2 rupees and a half. [242]

PROSPECTUS.- The undersigned have determined to establish themselves in London as East India Agents, upon a system essentially different from that which has been heretofore acted upon by Government carrying on business under that denomination, whether in his Country or in India.

They propose to confine their transactions to Agency, in the strictest sense of the term; abstaining rigidly from all speculations or Commercial pursuits, so that they will never be tempted to employ any capital that may be placed in their hands for special purposes, in any manner inconsistent with the intentions of the depositor, or its eventual safety. It may be added, that the restriction which they impose upon themselves, will prevent the possibility of their interests clashing with those of their constituents, a contingency by no means improbable if the plan had a wider scope, and admitted of the shipping goods for India. or receiving investments from thence upon their own account; at the same time they will gladly purchase and ship any merchandise on behalf of their correspondents, and receive and convert into money, to the best of their judgment and ability, and remittance in that shape with which they may be honored. Their resolution, to refrain from speculation, will be the best guarantee for the security of such consignments.

Their views however refer principally to the execution of commissions, for Gentlemen residing in India, charging a per Centage on the outlay that they are instructed to make, and they desire to state, unreservedly, that it is their object to render themselves serviceable to those who may think proper to employ their Agency, however trifling the value of the article may be, and whatever trouble may be involved in procuring it. From the personal knowledge of India, as well as from their close connexion with Indians, they are persuaded that, though the ground they propose to occupy is still vacant, there has long been a real and pressing demand for such a medium of communication, between residents in India, and the open markets of London, and that many will gladly avail themselves of a channel, through which they may procure the best articles, that the metropolis can produce, at a cost, including all charges, lower in all probability than the price they have been in the habit of paying for the sweepings and refuse of second rate shops and warehouses, for goods got up, in the most inferior style, purposely for exportation.

The undersigned engage to purchase and ship for their constituents, horses, hounds, &c; in procuring which their connexions give them great facilities, and they can easily, as the plan developes itself, take such measures as may enable them to secure wines, of the first rate quality, as well as other articles for the table, to the special order, or for the annual supply of their correspondents.

It were needless to particularise farther, except to mention, that the undersigned will cheerfully exert themselves to meet the taste of those Gentlemen, who wish to receive regularly the most approved publications of the day, without any admixture of less valuable matter, an object at present of extremely difficult attainment.

It is obvious that transactions, of the nature in contemplation, must be conducted exclusively in ready money, in which light of course good bills as usual will be regarded.

For Agency of the nature in question no great capital is absolutely necessary, but those who may deem enquiries, with regard to the pecuniary responsibility of the undersigned, a necessary precaution, may easily satisfy themselves that they have funds at command, amply sufficient to meet any possible call upon them. Having said thus much, they may add, that they will gladly bank for the families of their constituents, who may be residing temporaily in England, free of any charge, and will naturally be influenced, by many motives, to exert themselves, to the utmost in their power, to render any assistance to persons so situated.

With a view to avoid confusion the undersigned beg to state, that, they have resolved upon charging 3 per Cent, as a uniform rate of commission, as well in those cases which necessary involve considerable trouble and personal responsibility, as in those where the execution of the order is more formal and simple.

The undersigned having taken Offices at No. 14, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, have to request that all communications, may be forwarded to that address.

FREDERICK MANGLES.
CHARLES EDWARD MANGLES.
London, 1st May, 1830. [197]

FOR SALE. At Poona with or without furniture, Hay Cottage, the property of Major SYKES. The house can be rented furnished for a period of not less than three months.

For particulars apply to Captain LESTER, Commissary of Stores, Poona, or to Mr. YATES, Auctioneer, Bombay. [201]

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.
the pleasure to announce to the p
lic that they are authorized to disp
the following RACE HORSES, t
perty of a Gentleman reducing his stu

Methodist a Nutmeg Grey rising
year, old, 14¾ high, Rs. 2000.

Mountebank, a Roan Grey, 9 year, old,
Hds. high Rs. 1000.

A Grey maiden, 9 year old, 14 1 high Rs.
1000.

A Bay maiden rising, 6 years old, 14⅛,
Rs. 1500.

A Grey maiden 6 years old 13 2½

The Horses may be seen on a s
tice being previously given.

Nesbit Lane, 22d Jan. 1830.

ON WEDNESDAY Next, the
Inst. and Saturday, foll
29th Inst. FRITH BOMANJ
will sell without reserve an Inv
and Plated ware imported per
tle, containing a great variety of u
ticles; they will also sell about 10
of cotton Goods, 100 pairs of b
double Barrel Gun, and sundr
Gindlay's views; at Noon on
they will sell without reserve a
recently put in thorough repair, a
ton, and a Barouche, also a powe
Cape horse if not previously sold,
of the smartest Galloways in India; the
horse is 9 years old 15 hands up, a
pedigree may be seen at the advert
N. B. The Plated and Glass
be exposed for view on Monday n
Piece Goods, &c. on the Thursday fo
ing.

FOR SALE.—Benares illustrated,
ries of Drawings by James Prince
R. S.—price 18 Rupees.

ALSO

An account of Steam Vessels, a
ings connected with Steam Naviga
compiled by G. A. Princep Pr
apply, to FRITH, BOMANJEE

FRITH BOMANJEE A
just received an Ass
finished Town made
prizing Scissors of
Ladies use, Penknives,
Dessert Knives and For
Handles.
The above is of a S
tion

SALE by Auction.---B
On Tuesday next, 2
sell by public outcry, the
assortment of choice goods
8 day Table Clock in
carved case with chase
deserving notice, white an
Quil's, a quantity of C
broad brimm'd Silk Hats,
oil skin foraging Caps to
cheap, Jopsticks, a small
Tape and Ball thread lo
of french foolscap and le
Gross of black lead Penc
Sliding Telescopes, Sundr
and plain Glass ware,
a batch of very passable
of useful household fu
Wines and Liquors, and a
few serviceable Saddle and dra
Forbes Street, 22d Jan.

CHINA and other Goods. B
CO. Continue Daily to re
supplies of China and other G
since they last advertised have re
following choice collection,---na
superfine China Crapes and Silks f
dresses of various bright colors,
blue silk Camblets, flowered and p
tain Gauze of colors. Black and
camblet Jackets, quite the Ton,
blue silk Sleeping Trousers, a
sewing Silk, superfine Grass clot
Handkerchiefs, excellent double S
brellas, a few catties of fine se
elegant enamelled silver filagree
ly chased silver Mugs, wine C
Snuff Boxes, silver Watch Guard
carved Ivory knitting Needle ca
tiful chased silver gilt waist Buc
rope and China Paint books of Ch
ings on Rice Paper, 1st chop Hyso
Sugar Candy, Ginger Preserves,
Orange and Citron in small tubs,
of beautiful white copper Dish cov
boo Blinds fancifully wrought, br
d roy, superfine French Grey cloth
Duck, Jop sticks for lighting Cig
stands, a few sets of capital Crick
and Balls. Hunting Saddles and Br
few dress'd Dolls, visiting Cards,
Tooth brushes, Nankeen Dressing
prime Bengal salt Beef in small Ke
Europe Pork, Yorkshire Hams, lar
small cannisters of delicious fresh sa
few Bags of Patent Shot of numb
Pigou's and Wilks sporting Gun
large and small cannisters.
Forbes Street, 22d Januar

FOR SALE.—At the Godown
REMINGTON, and
three Dozen Cases of very
received direct from
of *Bourdeux*, at Rs

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

FOR SALE.—A Handsome DARK, BROWN PONEY, warranted sound and can be had on trial if required. For further particulars apply to SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Office.

[204]

ST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS
N THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Sinclair, Esq. Care of Major Bombay.
. Cunningham, 3d Troops Horse ade. Do
1 Messr's Laura Luckin, 16 Regt. N. I. Do.
1 Lieut. H. Gordon, 18th Regt. M. N. I. Do.
John Murphy, Assistant Apothecary. Do
1 Byrooden, Sepoy 6th Regt. N. I. Do
1 Pestonjee Nowrajee, Do.
1 Mahomed B g, Chabookswae of Lieut. Holmes, 12 Regt. Do.
1 Mr. Robert Davis, Do.
1 J. Gibbon, Esq. H. C. Marine. Do.
1 Lieut. Morris, 9th Regt. Do.
1 Rustomjee Merwanjee, Do.
1 Thomas Hanslee, Esq. Do
1 Humeerkhan Mahaly in the Service of Mooteeram, Saite. Do.
1 Mahomed Fooria, Khalleff. Do.

F. BOURCHIER,
Post Master General.

BOMBAY.
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Jany. 21st, 1831 [218]

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.—Will sell by public auction on Mon ay next the 24th Instant, at their Rooms, ew Hunting Saddles and Bridles Comlete, remainder of an Invoice of Cutery consisting of Pen Knives, Pocket do. nd Scissors, Europe Foolscap and letter Double Barrel Purcussion Gun, Boot Jacks, Books, &c. &c. er spoons and forks, plated Cur, and several other articles, the of an Officer proceeding to Eu

[229]

Bombay 22d January, 1831.

DULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.---Will sell by public auction on Wed y the 2d February next, at one lock without reserve, five fresh Arab ses just imported from Bussorah.

Bombay, 22d January, 1831. [230]

JEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.—ill Sell by Public Auction on ext the 24th Instant at the late the Literary Society several Cam Blackwood Book Shelves.

Bombay, 22d Jan. 1331 [233]

ADVERTISEMENT.

CE IS HEREBY GIVEN.---t Malun Chemuboye Widow of ungaram of Bombay, Hindoo , intends very shortly to all that Piece or Parcel rt or Plantation of half well hirty three Cocoanut and va Trees therein, and surrounded m Wall, together with nine anges built with Chunam and covered with tiles, containing artments, one Bungalow and so built with Chunan and vered with Tiles, called or the name of Pataka, all lying g and built in the aforesaid Oart anut plantation therein situate in t called Hunman's street, without t Walls of Bombay, and bounded ws, that is to say, on or towards by the Oart of Succaram Baboo and Madoo Ramjee, on or towards by Oart belonging to Bhavoo Rotlicur and Cannoba Wittojee, rds the North by Vacant Ground Hirjee Moody, and on or to South by the Oart of Cannoba Together with the Gardener's ein also built lying and stand so all Cocoanuts, fruit, shrubs and es of every sort or discription therein growed, and that the he said Oart or Cocoanut plan ith building therein so respec as aforesaid were lately Pur the said Maleen Chemuboye n Sinoy Juggonath Hurry Ruckmaboye his wife and Ram ggonath Purub administrators te and Effects of Anunta unto Andiaroo Hormuzjee y Parsee Merchant, that any sons having any claim or de y of Mortgage, inheritable n, or otherwise upon the and Premises so intended to as aforesaid, he, she or they he same known in writing gh the attorney at Law un rmuziee Bomanjee sett the gagee in Gunbow street Walls of Bombay, with the date hereof, otherwise nded the benefit of their eby further made known, rmuzjee Bomanjee sett ration of the said 14 id Maleen Chemuboye sideration amount of intended to obtain, further notice.---

[217]

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•દીઆંથી•આપીએચજે

માલંન•ચીમાબાઇ•તે•માલી•ગંગારાંમ શ્રી•મુંબઇવાલો•રેહેવાશી•હતો • તેની • વીધવા•એ•બાઇએ•હવડાં•હોઉએક•અઇજુ હેઠલ•કહેલી•મીલકતો•શેઠ•હોરમજજી • બમંનજી•શ્રી•મુંબઇવાલો•પારશીને•ગીરવી આપવા•ચાહીઉછે•વાડીનો•કટકો•તેમાં•અરધો•કુવો•તથા•તેતરીશ•નરીઅલીનાં•તથા બીજાં•જાહડોછે•તેને•ફરતી•ચુનાંની•દેવાલછે તેની•શાહે•નવ•ચાલો•ચુનાં•તથા•કઠરની બાંધેલી•નથા•નલીઆંની•ઢાંકેલી•તેમાં• ૪૯ કોઠરાં•તથા•એક•બંગાલો•તથા•એક ઘેહેર•ચુનાં•તથા•કઠરનુ•બાંધેલુ • તથા• નલીઆંનુ•ઢાંકેલુ•નાંમે•પતાકા•એ•બધી મીલકત•એ•ઉપર•કહેલી•વાડી•અગાર• નારીઅલની•વાડીમાં•ઉભીછે•તે • શ્રી • બાહારકોટ•હનમાંનનાં•મોહોલામાંછે•એની ઉગામંન•દશા•ઉપર•શકારાંમ•બાબુ•પદવલ તથા • માધુ • રાંમજીની • વાડીછે•તથા • એની•આથમંન•દશા•ઉપર•ભાઉ • રાંમશનવી•રોતલીકરની • તથા • કાંનોબા • વીઠુજીની•વાડીછે•તથા•એની•દખન•દશા ઉપર•નાગર•હરજી•મોદીની•ખાલી•જમીન છે•તથા•એની•ઉતર•દશા•ઉપર•કાંનોબા વીઠુજીની•વાડીછે•તથા•તેની•શાહે•વારવેલનુ ઘેહેર•તેમાં•બાંધેલુ•ઉભુછે•તે•તથા•તેની શાહે•શરવે•નારીઅલીનાં•તથા•ફલ•ફલારનાં•તથા•બીજાં•જેહેઇ•જાતનાં•જાહડો તેમાંછે•તે•શાહે•તથા•એ•આખી • વાડી• નારીઅલીનાં•જાહડોની•તથા•ઉપર•કહેલી મીલકતો•તેમાં•ઉભીછે•તે•શાહે•માલંન•વીધવા•ચીમીબાઇએ•શનવી•જગનનાથ•હરી પરભ•તથા•એની•ધણીઆંણી•રકમાબાઇ તથા•રાંમચંદર•જગનનાથ•પરભ•એ•લોકો અનનતા•રાંમચંરની•શરવે•માલ•મીલકતનાં•વકીલો•પાશેથી•આગલ•વેચાતી•લીધી હતી—એ•ઉપર•હરએક•લોક • અગર • લોકોનો•ગીરવી•અગર•વારશા • અગર • બીજી•કંઇ•રીતનો•દાવો•અગર•માંગણુ• એ•ઉપર•કહેલી•વાડી•તથા • મીલકત• ગીરવી•આપવા•ચાહીઉછે•તે•ઉપર•પોચતો હોએતો•તે•લોકોને•જાંણ•કરેચજે•તેઓએ આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમાં•ધારાનાં• વકીલને•તાંહાંની•લખેલી•નોતીશ•હોરમજજી•બમંનજી•શેઠ•ગીરવી•લેવા•ચાહીઉછે તેને•શ્રી•કોટમાં•ધનબાવનાં•મોહોલામાં• આવીને•જાંણ•કરે—મુદતપછી • કોઇનો • દાવો•કબુલ•કરશે • નહી • તથા•ફરીથી• જાંણ•કરીએચજે•હોરમજજી•બમંનજી•શેઠ દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદત•વએઆ•પછી•વીધવા માલંન•ચીમીબાઇને•ફરીથી•જાંણ•કીધા વગર • ગીરવી • દાખલાનાં•બધાં•નાંણાં • પગાર•કરશે ❀

તા• ૨૧ મી•જાંનીવારી ૧૮૩૧

WHEREAS, a Mahogany Case Containing a Short heavy double Barrelled Gun, with percussion Locks; Maker's name Parr, Liverpool, was Yesterday STOLEN from a Tent on the Esplanade. An person or persons receiving the said in Tender for Sale or otherwise are requested to detain, and report the same to this office.

Bombay, 21st January, 1831. [214]

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, Right and Credits of John Nevelle deceased, late a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England tradinu to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to Burjorjee Manabhoy of Bombay Parsee Merchant, surviving partner of Rodney Kempt deceased, a Creditor on the Estate of the said deceased; a all persons interested therein, are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 18th day of January 1831.

W. MORRIS,

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administation of all and singular the Goods, Chattles, Rights and Credits of George Thomas, late of Bombay, Gentleman, deceased, may be granted to Framjee Bhicajee and Furdoonjee Limjee trading under the name and firm of Limjee Bhicajee Son's and Company, Creditors on the Estate of the said deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 18th day of January 1831.

H. W. MORRIS.
[210] PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods Chattles Rights and Credits of His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K. C. B. and late Governor and Commander in-Chief at the Presidency of Bombay, the widow of the said deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof; dated this 21st day of January 1831.

D. B, SMITH.
PROCTOR.

[215]

STRAYED.—From Mr. Brooks's Tavern, on Wednesday morning, a BULL-BITCH brindle spotted. Whoever will bring her to Mr. Brooks, at the Tavern, will received TEN RUPEES Reward; Mr. Brooks will also be thankful to any one who will return her, having been left with him in charge. [227]

TO BE SOLD.—A set of Bungalows now standing on the Esplanade; immediate possession can be had; for further particulars Apply at the Courier Office. [202.]

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.--That Khatiza Bebee wife of Fuckee Ahmed Been Fuckee Mahomed Chawoolker of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has Contracted with Rnckmaboy wife of Pandoorung Bhicajee also of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, to sell her all that Oart or Cocoanut Plantation with the appertenances Containing one wheel called Malbhat Churney adjoining to the Oart of Meya Rogah Mahomed Ebraim Punkar and Burjorjee Parsee. The Oart so contracted for sale with property was given by one Hallemjee Marriamjee widow of Abdul Gunney Soobedar deceased by a Deed of Gift to the said Rhatiza Bebee, and any person or persons having any claim or demand thereon by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make known, the same to E. C. Morgan, Esq. at his office within the Fort walls within 14 days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.

Bombay, 21st January, 1831. [228]

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•દીઆંથી•આપીએચજે

ખાતીજા•બીબી•તે • ફકી•અહમદ • બીન•ફકી•મહમદ•ચેવલકર•શ્રી•મુંબઇનો મુશલમાંન•રેહેવાશીની•ધણીઆંણી • એ• બાઇએ•આખી•નારીઅલીનાં•જાહડોની વાડી•જેકંઇ•એનુ•હોએ•તે•શાહે • રકમાબાઇ•તે•હીનદુ•પાંડુરંગ•ભીખાજી • શ્રી• મુંબઇનો • રેહેવાશીની • ધણીઆંણીને • વેચાતી•આપવાનુ•શાટુ•કીધુંછે—એ•વાડી એક•રેટની•નાંમે•માલભાટ•ચરની•તે•મીઆં રોગો•મહમદ•ઇબરાઇમ•પરકારની•તથા બરજોરજી•પારશીની•વાડીને•લગતીછે— એ•વાડી•જે•વેચવાનુ•શાટુ•કીધુંછે•તેની• શાહે • બીજીબી • મીલકત • હાલીમજી• મરીઅમજી•તે•મરનાર•અબદુલ•ગની • શુબેદારની•વીધવા•એ•બાઇએ•ખાતીજા બીબીને•બખશીશ•ખત•કરી•આપીઉછે —એ•ઉપર•હરએક•લોક•અગર•લોકોનો ગીરવી•અગર•વારશા•અગર•બીજી•કંઇ રીતનો•દાવો•અગર•માંગણુ•પોચતુ•હોએ તો•તે•લોકો•જાંણ•કરેચજે•તેઓએ•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમાં—ઇ—શી—મારગીન•ઇશકુએરને•શ્રી•કોટમાં • એની • આફીશમાં•જાહેર•કરે—મુદતપછી•કોઇનો દાવો•કબુલ•કરશે•નહી—તારીખ ૨૧ મી જાંનીવારી ૧૮૩૧ ❀

TO BE LET.---The Commodious upperroomed House situated at Chowpattee with out houses Stable, &c. Apply to Messrs. Tyabjee Co. in Meadow Street.

ombay, the 15th January 1831. [240]

TO BE BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—Tha desirable retreat known by the name of MONTPELIER CASTLE, situate on the South m extremity of the hill of Senhora De Monte on Salsette, so justly celebrated for the salubrity of its atmosphere.

The Bungalow consists of a Hall, 34 by 15, with boarded floor and ceiling:—two bed rooms, a dressing room, bathing room, with three Verandahs, that to the front, which faces the sea, being 57 feet long by 9 broad.

A grant has been made by Govt. of about 14 Begahs of ground contiguous to the House, subject to a small annual Tax, of which land a lease for 39 years may be obtained on the same conditions.

There is a well of water on the Premises belonging the Estate.

Also that pleasant Residence cal'ed BEACH COTTAGE, situate on the bank of Mahim river close, to the ferry at Bandora.

The Cottage consists of a suite of airy Bungalows, including attached and detached Offices, the whole being composed of solid *masonry* and double tiled.

The Premises contain 14 Cocoanut Trees in full bearing together with many beautiful shrubs; the whole being surrounded by a solid stone wall.

There is a well of water on the premises and at a small distance, a Kitchen Garden stocked with fruit Trees.

To save trouble, the lowest price that will be received for the former Residencies Rs. 4000, and for the latter Rs 1500.

Apply to YATES AND CO. [248]

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF Messrs.
BECKWITH AND CO.

VERY fine London particular Madeira, from Messrs. Keirs and Co. imported Per Isabella, in September 1829, at............ Rs. 350 per H.hd

From Mr. J. Weston, Brussels. A few Cases of Scharsburg Moselle Vintage of 1815, at....	"	30 per Doz.
From Messrs, Balguerie and Co. Bordeaux Good Medoc Claret at	"	18 per Do.
Vin de Grave........ at	"	12 Do. Do.
Champagne.......... at	"	25 Do. Do.
From Mr. Charles Bell, London Good Sherry, 19 months in the Country............at	"	20 per Doz.
Ditto Ditto in Pints..at	"	12 Do. Do.
Port................ at	"	18 Do. Do.

[239]

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS.
REMINGTON AND CO.

THE following Wines of Superior quality from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET.

Claret 2d Growth........Rs.	30 per doz.
Pale Sherry..............	26 per do.
Bucellas...	20 per do.
Port Wine in quarts.....	20 per do.
Do. do. in pints......	12 per do.

R. & CO. will register orders for their above Wines to be supplied, whenever the stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for individuals and Regimental Messes. The shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and CO. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay. [247]

FOR SALE.—At the Courier Offices Bombay Calendars for 1830

and 1831........................	5 0 0
Indian Calendar for 1831.......	2 2 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,......	0 2 0
Ditto Interest Bonds,............	0 2 0
Do. Policies,......	1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,......	0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.........	0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,....	0 2 0
Plans of the Island,.............	1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary	5 0 0
Insolvent Debtors' Act...........	3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, COPPER PLATE PRINTING neatly executed on moderate terms. [243]

NO. XI. OF THE SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear on the 1st of February.—CONTENTS.—1. Sport near Gorruckpore.—2. Road match at Bangalore.—3. Snipe Shooting in the Concan.—4. Another day with the Nuggur pack.—5. Tour by Nosing Tom.—6. Scale of weights for Whim Plates suggested.—7. On Arab Stallions by S. Y. S.---8. The Fort Adjutan Mark.---9. Hubbeeb ul Hissan on diseases of horses and their remedie "Jactans versus Hokey Pokey," a trial, 11. Coursing Antelopes hounds.---12. The Deesa

RACING CALENDAR Hajeepore, Deesa, C Benares, and

CAWASJEE AND PESTONJEE—Have the pleasure to announce to Gentlemen of the Presidency, and outstations, that they have lately received by the last Ship from England an elegant investment of preserved fruits in stone Bottles, made by G. Cooper, Damsons, Goosberries, Cherries, Apples, Cherries for deserts, Currant, Rasberry, Green Gages, and Lemons, Biscuit in Boxes, as per Invoice, which they can safely recommend to any Gentlemen.

[220.] *Forbes Street, 21st January*, 1831.

TO BE LET.—The commodious Upper-roomed House, situated in (Khetwoaddee) Girgaum, with outhouses, stables, &c. There are two wells in the yard; and a small Garden attached. Rent Rupees 60 per month---Apply to NANABHOY FRAMJEE, (at JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE AND CO'S.,) or to Mr. F. HUTCHINSON, at the Secretary's Office. [235]

JUST PUBLISHED
THE BOMBAY CALENDAR FOR 1831.

(CORRECTED TO THE 31ST. DEC.)

CONTENTS.—Part 1st. A Perpetual Register. Description of Bombay, illustrated with Lithographic drawings of different public buildings. Chronicle of Occurrences during the year 1830.—ALMANAC FOR 1831. Tables of the Equation of Time, Sun's Right Ascension and Declination, Latitudes and Longitudes of Ports and places on the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts; A Polymetrical Table, Heights of the Principal Mountains and Edifices; Altitudes of Places in the Deccan; Tables of Specific Gravities, and of the value of Annuities on a single life.

Part 2d.—Regulations for the receipt and delivery of Gunpowder; Post Office, Custom House, Civil, Military, Naval, and Shipping Regulations; Regulations of the Naval Fund; Table of Precedence in India; Govt. Loan Regulations; Tables for coverting Bombay, into Sicca rupees, and vice versa; Stamp regulations Abstracts of Rules, Ordinances and Regulations of Govt.; Tables of Coins, Weights and Measures; of fees in the Supreme Court of Judicature, and of Ecclesiastical fees; Miscellaneous Naval information.

Part 3d.—The Civil List, Army List, and Naval List, with Indices.

Part 4th.—List of the Governors of Bombay from 1665 to the present time, the Royal family, the King's Ministers, The Board of Controul, The Court of Directors, Governments of India and the Colonies to the Eastward of the Cape, Residents at Foreign Courts, the King's Naval Establishment in the East Indies, Supreme Court of Judicature, Court of Requests, Insolvent Debtor's Court, Police, His Majesty's Justices, Ecclesiastical Establishments, Literary Society, Education and Native Education Society, Auxiliary Bible and other Societies, Highland Society, East Indian Amelioration Fund, Agricultural and Horticultural Society, African Society; Royal Asiatic Society; List of Merchant Ships, Account of Insurance and Laudable Societies--Company's Agents at home and abroad---Houses of Agency, Rates of Merchants and Agent's commission, Warehouse Rent, Assistants in Public Offices, European Inhabitants.

APPENDIX.

Births, Marriages and Deaths; Arrivals and Departures in 1830.

PRICE 5 RUPEES, STITCHED AND COVERED.

PLAN TO THE ISLAND.

A Plan of the island, with references to upwards of a hundred residences may be obtained a the Courier Office. *Price One Rupee.* [253]

Passage to the Clyde.

THE fine new brig, JEAN, of 280 tons, Captain ALEX. FINLAY. Has good accommodations for 2 or 3 Passengers and will be despatched in all January Apply to ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO.

Bombay, 22d January, 1831. [250]

For Freight and Passage to the Cape of Good Hope and London.

THE ship CHARLES KERR, of 550 tons, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. This Ship is expected early in Feb. and will be dispatched in all March. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO. [251]

Passage to London.

TO Sail the first week of February.
The fast sailing ship, LADY
S, of 400 to RAMSAY,
rries a Surgeo ply to
ER AND CO here
ions may be seen.
31. [252]

Passage to Europe.

THE French Ship L'Ernest, about to Sail for Bourdeaux shortly, touching at the Malabar Coast, application to be made to its Commander (A. Dufresne) at the Office of Jehangeer Nasservanjee, Wadya, late Jehangeer and Nowrojee Nasservanjee on the Green,

[219] *Bombay, 21st January*, 1831.

For Freight or Passage to London.

THE well known fast sailing ship, BOLTON, JOHN CLARKSON, Commander, expected here early in February. For Particulars apply to Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO. [249]

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 14th January, 1831.

No. 20. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction an Exchange of Regiments between Lieutenant J. Holland of the 21st Regiment, and Lieutenant C. S. Thomas of the 22d Regt. N. I. each entering as junior of his grade on the present establishment; the former officer is accordingly posted as 8th Lieutenant to the latter Regiment, in which he will rank below Lieutenant C. Rooke, and the latter officer as 8th Lieut. to the former Regiment, in which he will rank below Lieutenant G. N. Prior.

Bombay Castle, 14th January, 1831.

No. 21. Captain T. D. Morris, Paymaster of the Poona Division is allowed leave of absence from the 9th to the 25th Instant, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

Captain J. M. Shortt, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, will conduct the duties of the Pay Office during the absence, and on the responsibility of Captain Morris.

No. 22. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment of a Laboratory Man for the period of the Artillery practice at Ahmednuggur during the present season.

No. 23. Supernumerary Second Lieutenant Thomas Gaisford, of the Regiment of Artillery is admitted on the effective strength from the 23d October, 1830, vice Pemberton, deceased.

Bombay Castle, 17th January, 1831.

No. 24. With Sentiments of the deepest regret the Government announces the death at ½ past 12 P. M. on the 15th of this month, at the Mahableshwur Hills of His Excellency Lieutenant General The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith K. C. B. Governor and Commander in Chief, of the Presidency of Bombay.

In consequence of this Melancholy event, the Flag at the Castle is to be hoisted half Staff high and so continue till Sunset, and Minute Guns to the number of Sixty to be fired from Hornby's Battery on the Flag being hoisted; the same ceremony is to be observed by the Hon'ble Company's Cruizers in the Harbour, the Minute Guns being taken up on the termination of those from the Garrison, and continued under such arrangements as the Superintendent of the Indian Navy may direct.

The Flag to be hoisted half Staff high and Sixty Minute Guns to be fired at every Station Subordinate to this Government on the receipt of these orders.

It is further directed that mourning be worn by the officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Civil, Military and Naval Services at this Presidency for a period of three weeks from this date, an example which the Government confidently expects will be generally followed by all other portions of the community.

Bombay Castle, 17th January, 1831.

No. 25. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs, that the following Proclamation issued from the General Department on this date be published in General orders.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by the death of His Excellency Lieutenant General the Hon'ble Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K. C. B. late Governor of the Presidency of Bombay (which took place at Mahableshwur Hills at ½ past 12 P. M. on the 15th of this month) the charge of the Office of Governor of the Presidency aforesaid has devolved on John Romer, Esq., conformably to the Statutes of the 24th and 33d of our late Most Gracious Sovereign George the third.

It is therefore hereby Proclaimed that the Hon'ble John Romer Esq. has this day taken charge of the said Office of Governor of the Presidency of Bombay and of its Dependencies.

Bombay Castle, 17th January, 1830.

No. 26. In consequence of the lamented death of His Excellency Lieut. General Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K. C. B. Commander-in-Chief of this Presidency, Major General James Stephenson Barns, C. B. the Senior Officer on the Staff, is appointed Commander of the Forces.

No. 27. The following appointments are made on the Personal Staff of the Honorable the Governor.

Major Thomas Powell to be Private Secretary, Captain J. A. Wilson to be Military Secretary, Ensign T. M. Dickinson and Ensign Sidney Powell to be Aides-de-Camp.

No. 28. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments, in consequence of the nomination of Major General Barns, C. B. to the Command of the Forces.

Colonel H. Sullivan, of His Majesty's 6th Regiment of Foot to Command the Poona Division of the Army.

Colonel W. Gilbert, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to Command at Poona.

The following appointments are also made by the Governor in Council.

Colonel F. H. Pierce of the Regiment of Artillery, to Command at Ahmednuggur.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Kinnersley of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry to Command at Malligaum, until further orders.

No. 29. Lieutenant G. J. Mant of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General Northern Division of the Army, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 19th Jannary, 1831.

No. 30. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment of a Barrack and Line Serjeant for the station of Belgaum, and a Line Serjeant at Kulladghee.

No. 31. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following temporary appointmens.

Lieutenant W. Baker to be Acting Adjutant to the Left Wing of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, while detached from the Head Quarters.

Lieutenant G. S. Brown to act as Quarter Master, and Lieutenant I. Liddell of the 23d Regiment to act as Interpreter, to the 16 Regiment Native Infantry, during the period of Lieutenant B. Crispin bein charge of the latter Regiment.

Bombay Castle, 19th January, 1831.

The following station order issued by Lieutenant Colonel A. Robertson, is confirmed.

Mahableshwer Hills, His Highness the Rajah's Distict, 3d January, 1831.

Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Robertson having this day proceeded to the Presidency on leave of absence, Lieutenant Colonel R. Robertson 2d Grenadier Regiment, as next senior officer will assume command of the Troops and charge of the Presidency during his absence. All reports and returns to be made to Lieutenant Colonel Robertson accordingly.

By Order of the Honorable the
Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Act. Sect. to Gov.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21 January, 1831.

Charles Norris, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, having returned to the Presidency, has resumed charge of the Secret, Political, and Military Department.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

VESSELS NAMES.	COMMANDERS.	PORT.	DATE OF DISPATCH.
Sir Edward Paget	Bourchier....	Do.......	25 Jan.
Charles Kerr...	Brodie	Do........	in March.
Upton Castle,..	Duggan	London ...	15 Feb.
Bolton	Clarkson	London..	In March.
Jean	Finlay	Clyde......	all Jan.
Lady Feversham	Ellerby.....	London....	all dis.
Triumph	Green........	London and Cape.	31st Jan.
		labar and Ceylon....	
Cleveland.....	Havelock	Liverpool and Cape..	

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND.

Charles Kerr, Bolton, Brunswick, Cleveland.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—JAN. 22D, 1831.

Saturday	5 39
Sunday	7 05
Monday	8 08
Tuesday	9 00
Wednesday	9 44
Thursday	10 24
Friday	○ 4 37

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 months sight at 1 | 8½ a 1 | 9½
Calcutta 30 days 107 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees
Madras 30 days 101 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras Do.
Remittable Loan 140 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Do.
1822 5 per Cent 109 Do. Do. Do.
1825 5 per Cent 111 Do. Do. Do.
Present 5 per Cent 106½ Do. Do. Do.

NOTICE.

All advertisers in the COURIER *are urgently entreated to send their advertisements before* 12 *o'clock on the day previous to that of publication.*

TO CORRESPONDENT.

The letter of " A HINDOO" *has been read and will be taken into consideration.*

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1831.

We understand that the Lady Feversham, Capt. Ellerby, sails to-morrow morning for London, with the following Passengers.

Major General FitzGerald, Major Sykes, Major Kelso, Capt. Spiller, Capt. Maxtone, Dr. A. Wilson, Dr. Lawrence, T. F. Ranken, Esq. Mrs. FitzGerald, Mrs. Spiller, Mrs. Cox and three Children, Mrs. Ottey and three Children, Mrs. Maxtone, and six Servants.

We beg leave to refer our readers to the advertisement in this day's paper, by which it will appear that a change of Editors has lately taken place.

We have only to add on this subject, that no exertions of ours will be wanting, to give satisfaction to our friends and the public, and we trust that, before the issue of our next week's paper, we shall have completed every arrangement which may be required for this purpose.

On Tuesday the 11th Instant, the Bishop of the Diocese confirmed in St. Thomas's Church one hundred and seven Candidates, after which his Lordship delivered to them an appropriate address upon the engagements into which they had then entered.

On Thursday, His Lordship held his primary visitation for this Archdeaconry, which was attended by such of the clergy as were within the distance of fifty miles. The morning service having been concluded, his Lordship delivered his primary charge to the clergy, which we understand will hereafter be printed.

On Friday morning, His Lordship left the Presidency for Poonah, where on Sunday forty-four persons were confirmed; in the Evening his Lordship preached at Poona Church; after having visited the different Regimental Schools on Monday and Tuesday, he returned by way of Phoolshair, to the Presidency, where he arrived yesterday morning.

On Sunday morning next the Annual Sermon in behalf of the Education Society will be preached by his Lordship at St. Thomas Church, and on Tuesday he will preside at the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary Church Missionary Society. We are informed that His Lordship will leave this Presidency for the course of

It was with feelings of more than usual interest, that, the opening of the Sessions, which had, from the unfortunate circumstances been so long adjourned, took place on Wednesday last.

The Court was filled by the Europeans and
Natives of all classes, anxious to witness a scen
at all times interesting, but on the prese
sion rendered doubly so by unpr
circumstances which have so long c
doors of the Supreme Court, We un
that the crowded state of the jail was beginnin
to give rise to serious apprehensions, as well o
account of the safety as the health of the pris
ers, and it must therefore doubtless be a sourc
of congratulation not only to those immediately concerned as witnesses or suitors, but to all who take interest in the due administration of justice, that we have once more a prospect of the law being duly enforced.

Immediately after the opening of the Court the following gentlemen were sworn in as grand jury men.

James Farish,.
James Henderson,
Joseph A, Fielding,
Gerge Adam,
Arthur Hornby,
James Nicol,
John Bowman,
John Beckwith,
James Wedderburn Christie,
George Simpson,
James Finley,

Patrick Stewart,
Mathew D. DeVitre,
Thomas Crawford,
John Saunders,
George Ashburner,
James H. Farquarson,
Thomas Sedgwick,
John Graham,
William Hart,
William Turner,
William Money,
Edward C. Tudor, Esq

Mr. Farish having been chosen foreman th
learned judge addressed them to th
ffect.

GENTLEMEN,

" Entering with unfeigned diffidenc
discharge of duties rendered so une
arduous by a recent and most me
event, and addressing you now that a
extensive mourning has been caused by ano
while I trust in the ready and cordial assist
of all those whom circumstances place i
situation to afford it to me, I have the gre
satisfaction in feeling that the institutio
trial by jury, is the specific remedy for
of the chief difficulties under which I l
As a new comer I am unavoidably in
in all the details of the manners o
various population of this Island, a
the understanding of those details
depends both to appreciate the cre
apprehend the bearing of testimony.
amongst other reasons it is provide
land that whilst the determination o
of Law is appropriated to those
appointed as being competent
in the science of Law, questions
for the most part referred to pers
and mixing in the ordinary busi
in the country, where the matte
arose. It is therefore peculiarl
to me to have your assistance an
petit jury in almost the earlies
functions. I regret to find that
your important duties here, is co
the small number to share it, but
you will be from experience be
charge them without such observ
otherwise think myself bound t
the burthen will now recur earlier
of his Majesty's confirmation of some
Rules for altering the times of holdi
and Sessions. By these the first Sessio
year are to be holden on the 18th o
(The Sessions which we are now ente
being those which were adjourned in co
of the melancholy illness of the late
tice) the second on the 5th of July
the 25th of September, the 4th on
December.

The terms are of 20 days each be
February 10th, June 5th, August, 2
vember 3d. The alterations I am to
posed by former Judges with a vie
convenience, and I sincerely hope
found in practice to conduce to it

I have heard the jail and house
here very favorably spoken of, I ho
know them by personal examinati
peculiarly your province to draw th
of the Court to whatever may r
in these and any other establishm
with the administration of just
again I feel that you are bette
arrangements are suited to the
manners of the people than I can
arrival. On your vigilance th
present I must rely.

Much of the criminal law
amended, not so much by alterin
by consolidating them, and rend
cise and uniform the language o
With the most important chan
bably already familiar, as the
in force for nearly two years,
law as to most offences against
ty is now brought within so mo
and so nearly freed from
from the confusion arising
from the different phaseol
that a reference to the Ac
74, as the cases come bef
be of more use to you th
tions from me: I shall th
of the cases which will
but shall be happy, as
any information you m

The learned Judge
some observations o

Calendar and afterwards went on as follows.

"To conclude, you are doubtless aware that your duty is to enquire whether the prisoner is so credibly accused of a crime as to require his being put on his defence. If the evidence does not come up to the proof of the crime charged, of course you cannot find the bill, nor ought you to do so if the testimony though complete and sitive enough is incredible either from the sic absurdity of the story told by the es, or from their contradictions or oss misconduct. But if you have such ny before you, as if unanswered may be d, and if believed, amounts to reasonable proof of the charge, it is your duty to consider whether on further investigation the testimony itself might not be falsified or the criminal inferences disproved. Puzzle yourselves as little as possible with nice legal questions. If you find that though there is proof of some guilt a number of unfounded counts have been wantonly inserted you are at liberty to reject such of them as you disapprove; but if you find that they are merely such circumstantial variations of the same story as may well arise from the effect of the same statement on different minds, or from dif f of recollection or doubts as to the legal facts proved, it is safe to leave all ques- to minute distinction to be settled when on both sides come to be ultimately more ussed in the presence of all parties."

riends of Capt. Douthwaite and the rs on board the Circassian will un- y feel much gratified by the perusal llowing letter, with which we have ored by the kindness of a friend.

ssian, near St. Helena, 12th Sept. 1830.

Sir,

probably anchor to-morrow at St. Helena,— lightful voyage. On account of Mr. F. Douthwaite wished to have touched at the after several attempts to get in at Table ere forced to give it up on account of the erly hurricane which nearly blew us out ater, as often as the ship's head passed the ght house. Nothing could be better than the arrangement on board, the Captain is universally esteemed, the table is well kept up, the ship is a good sea boat and sailer, and the crew are extremely orderly and quiet. We had some blowing weather on approaching the Cape but did not lose a stick or a rag, in fact we did not even ship a sea, altho' lying to, for three or four days with an awful sea on.

I am desirous and shall feel obliged by your pro- lgating the excellent qualities of the ship Circassian in Douthwaite, and remain.

Your's faithfully,
A. B.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

S. R. Birdmore, H. M. 20th Regt. from

B. James, 1st Assistant Comy. Gen. from

T. Bailie, 24th N. I.

C. F. Christie, 18th Regt.

F. C. Darke, 4th Regt. N. I. from Se- og.

R. Bourchier, 4th N. I. do. do.

n W. S. Cormack, 22d Regt. N. I. from bad.

H. Rudd, 1st G. Regt. from Poonah.

Daniel, 18th Regt. N. I. from Dharwar.

F. Hicks, Marine Bat. from Panwell.

eneral T. Fitzerald, H. M. 2 th from Poonah

DEPARTURES.

ant Surgeon D. Martagh, H. M. 6th Regt.

gn Orrock, 16th Regt. N. I. to Boroda.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

Ahmednugger, on the 15th December, the La- Assistant Surgeon W. B. Barrington, A. B. ttalion artillery, of a daughter.

January, at Bhooj in Cutch, the lady of Charles Esq. Bombay Medical Establishment, of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

t Malacca, on the 9th October, 1830, by the Revd. nuel Kidd, the Revd. Robert Burn, Chaplain, Singapore, son of the late Major General Burn, al Marines, to Emily Eliza, eldest daughter of the W. H. Hayes, Esq. Resident of Laye, West of Sumatra.

DEATH.

annanore, on the morning of the 9th Instant, v. John Dunsterville, Chaplain at that station. ains were interred the same evening amidst et of a numerous community; to whom he ared by his universal kindness of heart and e charity evinced in the anxious attentions embers during his illness, and the general and nsciousness that he has left a blank.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

8th, Ship Fort William, James Niesh, Mas- m China, 29th November, Singapore 19th alacca, 21 Dec.

gers—Mrs. Neish, and Child, Mr. Lloyd, to Mr. Irwin.

p Golconda, D. Stewart, Master from Chi- Dec. Singapore and Malacca.

ers.—20 Parsee Merchants and Servants.

nch Ship L'Ernest, A. Dutrenée Mas- Penang, 27 Dec. Mahe, 10th January.

ers.—J. McDermott, Esq. Country Service, ants.

Hind, Mahomed, bin Hamud, Nacquedah,

th, The Government Yacht, Telica, Mr. St. Charge, from Bancoot, 15 Jan.

17th, Portuguese Brig Brilliante, Antonio Master from Goa, 13th January 1831.

rs.—2 Sailors.

p Glenelg, Robert Lungley Master from December, Singapore 23d Dec. Allepie 10th 31.

s.—8 Natives.

George Cruttenden, Hajee Jacole Goo- Nacquedah from Penang, 10th Dec. 1831.

DEPARTURES.

overnment Yacht, Telica, Mr. E. W. S. rge to Bancote.

el Currim, Sheriff Alley Naqudah to

Prinsep, Thomas Hackwood, Master

r. O. Brien.

PING IN THE HARBOUR.

—Caroline, Lady Feversham, las, Jean, Minerva, Huddersfield.

Sophia, Cornwallis, Sulimany Francis Warden, Charlotte, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Helen, Byramgore, Lord Castlereagh, Cumbrian, Ann, Edmonstone, Hannah, Bannerman, Cadery, Pascoa, Fort William, Golconda, Hind, Glenelg, George Cruttenden.

PORTUGUESE.—Brilliante.

PERSIAN.—Nasserath Shaw.

SWEDISH.—Preciosa.

ARAB.—Jadul Rahimon,

FRENCH.—La'Ernest.

HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship.*—Hastings.

Do. Do. *Sloop of War.*—Coote.

Do. Do. *Brig of War.*—Tigris.

MADRAS.

The first day's drawing of the Forty eighth Madras Government Lottery, Third class, took place on 5th January, 1831.

PRIZES.

Nos. 996 3674 and 5359 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 62 1276 and 3594 Prizes of 300 Rupees each.

Nos. 443 859 955 1280 1397 1753 1856 2410 3513 3796 4404 4523 4573 4691 5352 5409 5464 and 5855 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

Prizes of 120 *Rupees each,*

139 314 357 488 492 775 785 888
903 1120 1391 1452 1484 1524 1539 1579
1636 1842 1885 1912 2014 2079 2114 2181
2200 2310 2500 2673 2710 2717 2976 3043
3176 3251 3277 3317 3574 3670 3678 3681
3844 3933 4025 4082 4141 4209 4223 4269
4433 4583 46 4 4891 4917 5070 5207 5567
5613 5832 5910 5930

Second day's drawing 7th January, 1831.

No. 342 : Prize of 100,000 Rupees.

Nos. 3747 and 5640 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 638 8052 and 4974 Prizes of 300 Rupees each.

Nos. 854 2658 2543 2985 3085 4625 4882 4948 [illegible] and 5769 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

Prizes of 120 *Rupees each.*

106 160 283 296 765 967 975 1077
1376 1380 1387 1486 1800 1813 1875 1882
1949 1974 2001 2073 2078 2085 2236 2342
2346 2347 2399 2799 2804 2870 2948 3118
3168 3179 3348 3388 3463 3552 3665 3708
3749 3778 3883 3961 3966 3998 4146 4206
4221 4335 4504 4568 4652 4654 4656 4748
4865 5016 5143 5189 5382 5412 5511 5663
5746

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—On the 6th January 1831. At St. George's Church, Madras, by the Venerable Archdeacon Robinson, William Henry Babington, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Sarah, Daughter of the late F. Disney, Esq.

Chicacole, on Tuesday the 28th of December, at the house of D. Bannerman, Esq. by the Rev. J. M Williams, T. J. W. Thomas Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Ann Coultman, third daughter of the late Major Coultman, of his Majesty's 53d Regiment of Foot.

At Prince Wales Island, by the Rev. J. T. Jones, B. A. Captain F. Bond, Commanding Artillery, to Mrs. Isabella Maria Allan, third daughter of the late Commodore De Freitas.

DEATHS.—At Oatacamund, Neilgherry Hills, on the morning of the 20th Ultimo, Lieutenant Robert Donaldson, of the 6th Regiment N. I. and attached to the 2d Batalion Pioneers, most sincerely regretted by his brother Officers and Friends.

At Madras, at the house of Colonel Sewell, Deputy Quarter Master General of the King's Troops, on the evening of the 22d December, Ensign Ralph Stephen Johnson 49th Regiment N. I. after a very short illness.

At Madras, on Saturday the 1st of January, 1831, Mr. Francis Xavier Doll, aged 58 years, late a pensioned Serjeant of the Honorable Company, a Gaoler of the Petty Court Gaol.

At Madura, on the 25th December, at 3 P. M. Mrs A. M. Burby, the beloved wife of Mr. W. Burby.

CALCUTTA.

(*From the India Gazette.*)

By the George we have received *United States* and *Nova Scotia* Papers to the 19th August inclusive, from which we have made some extracts, in addition to the details which we give in this place.

Accounts, from *Chila* state that civil war raged. The rival chiefs, Freire and Prielo, were in the field at the head of their partizans, and a battle was daily expected.

The information of a re-action in favour of Bolivar in Colombia is confirmed but on doubtful authority. In Venezuela, which is said to remain in the hands of Paez's party. The fact of a re-action in favour of Bolivar is, however, denied by some.

General Sucre has been assassinated, it is supposed by Obando, a personal enemy. The government of President Musquera, who has succeeded Bolivar, is very weak.

The Mexicans appear to be in full expectation of a new Spanish invasion, and to resist it they are making all necessary preparations. The prospect of this appears to have driven the adverse political parties into some sort of union, but Generals Guerrero and Bravo are still in the field.

Complaints are made in the United States, of parish officers in England shipping paupers to New York and other ports, where, being unable to labour, they must be supported by the public.

It is confidently stated on the alleged authority of letters from England, that the British West India Ports are to be opened to the United States in September

American News.

BOLIVAR.—In one of the New York papers of yesterday, we remark the following observations in referrence to Bolivar's recent situation. They strike us as just.—*Nat. Gaz. 24th July.*

"Whatever line of conduct Bolivar pursues, obloquy, to a certain degree, and a certain time, will be sure to attach to him. He is placed in [illegible] circumstances where it is both difficult to choose aright, and impossible not to offend, choose how he may. Should he remain in Columbia, it will be said that he never meant to leave it, that he has but been acting a solemn farce to delude the people, and regain the sovereign power. Should he adhere to his resolution, he will he charged with abandoning his country in her hour of extremest peril. Some, in either event, will charge him with imbecility; if he go, for flying from difficulty; if he stay, for violating his resolution."

[*From the New York Com. Advertiser,*]

FROM COLOMBIA.—We have seen no papers brought by the Montilla yesterday, but it is no great matter, as their contents are stated to be very confused; and being written with the fear of Bolivar before the eyes of the publisher, no dependence can be placed on any political statements they may contain. The news of a re-action in Venezuela, &c. was received at Carthagena a week before the Montilla sailed, and not two days, as was erroneously stated in our ship news. If it had been true and important, it seems a little singular that it should not have been further explained and confirmed. Of the desire and ability of Bolivar's friends to create and foment disturbances we never entertained a doubt. It is for this he has lingered at Turbaco and in its precincts, until preparations were ready for another grand farce: and we are told, by the papers which are most to be relied upon as to his intentions, their news being arranged by his friends, that he means now to stay! On the 23d of June, this burlesque Cincinnatus went to Carthagena with a regiment of Generals the Prefect and Commandant General, &c.; the populace hurried, and he took up his quarters with General Montilla. The tumult was kept up until the 26th, which was the day fixed upon for speech-making, when the Prefect of the Department, with all the officers that could be mustered, waited upon him and delivered a long set harrangue, begged him not to go away; to which he replied in a well-written speech of equal length, saying he must go, but would not refuse to render new services when he was wanted. Other twaddle passed between him and General Montilla. On or about the same day, (the coincidence having, no doubt, been arranged,) came the news that disturbances had begun. The ladies were all ordered out to supplicate the Liberator to remain, and he played King Dick for the seventeenth time, meaning, no doubt, if he can, to buckle the Dictatorship on his back again; and to 'preserve the integrity' of the country by establishing a new, a military despotism.

The substance of this intelligence which came so opportunely for his views is thus given in the Daily Advertiser:

A Carthagena paper of the 1st July, says that a schooner from Rio Chico had brought an officer who had been despatched to Bolivar from that neighbourhood, with news that they declared in favor of keeping the republic together, and restoring him to power. The movement begun at Calaosso, and it is said to have extended to the whole province of Barcelona, Cumana, and the left side of the Oyhuce. Severel generals, and various other officers are engaged in it, being brought into it by the people, who had risen in arms. Only Caraccas and Valencis are said to remain in the hands of Paez's party, and he has been invited to join the new revolution, under a presumption that he did not act freely against Bolivar. Paez was at Valencia sick. The Venezuelan Congress had done nothing, the clergy being opposed to the other members. It is added that this declaration, which has been preparing for several months, had been hastened by the prospect of Bolivar's departure.

The Daily Advertiser mentions it as singular, that though many letters have been received in this city, there is no date later than the first. Nor are there any later papers or advices. Some of the letters state that Gen. Sucre had been assassinated, while on his way to Quito; it wants confirmation, as do the rumours that two other Generals had been slain.

An earthquake-took place at Carthagena on the 12th June, which created much alarm, but did no serious damage. It was apprehended that in the interior provinces the damage might have been considerable.—*Charleston Courier, August 5.*

BOGOTA, June 20.—On the 13th inst. at 10 o'clock P. M. Louis de Souza Dias, Eqr. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil with his Secretary, Sr. Andres de Silva Lisboa,—Sir William Turner, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britanic Majesty, with his Secretary Sr. Patricio Campbell, and the other dependents of the legation, and Sr. Buchet Martigny, Consul of his most Christian Majesty in this capital, having the powers of Consul General, with Sr. Lemoine, Vice Consul were presented by the Minister of Foreign Relations to his Excellency the President of the Republic.

The presentation of Sir. Thomas P. Moore, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the U. S. of America, could not take place until the 14th, on account of his absence from the city. Also that of Sir R. J. Van Lansbergo, Vice Consul of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, charged with the powers of Consul General, who being indisposed, could not be presented until the 16th.—*Boston Daily Advertiser, August* 13.

The Editors of the Journal of Commerce have been favored with the following extract of a letter, dated

CARTHAGENA, JULY 10, 1830.

The Bogota Post of the 15th June has arrived.—Gen. Sucre's death is confirmed. It appears he had advanced alone at the head of his party, which on reaching the wood called Beornecay, found him dead, pierced with five balls, and his most mule with two. This proves that the ambuscade have consisted of a considerable number of persons. It is also a strong corroboration of the guilt of Obando, in whose district this horrible deed was perpetrated. It is quite impossible that such a force could have been collected and such an act committed, without the cognizance of the Military and Civil Governor of the Province, who united (on account of his frequent rebellions) a throught and intimate knowledge of every inhabitant, every inch of ground, and every hiding-place, in all Pasto. Obando's personal enmity to Sucre is well known.

All accounts from Bogota represent the condition of the president to be most lamentable:—totally powerless in the hands of a faction whom he has in vain attempted to conciliate and has not energy sufficient to put down. Their operations are governend by a Junta or. Committee, consisting of 104 individuals, who again appoint a superior one of 25 members.—These force Mosquera to act according to their prejudices. At one of their meetings it was proposed to assassinate all foreigners as obnoxious to them.—The American Minister, and the British Minister and his Secretary were doomed to perish, among the great victims. [We publish this as we receive it—but hope for the honor of humanity it is not so.] Mr. Turner had an interview on the subject with President Mosquera. We shall see whether he has sufficient power to protect them.

A revolution is preparing by the Junta to upset Mosquera and appoint Colonel Gaitao Vargas and other patriots of the 15th September as Minister.

In my last I told you the provinces of Socorro, Jiron and Bucuta, were in rebellion. Lopez and another individual have excited the Province of Neiva against the government. Guayaquil has followed the example of Quito. The reaction in Venezuela continues.

The liberator is quite well: augmenting his popularity daily, by the retired and simple life he is leading in his little cottage situated about a quarter of a mile from this city. He will not remove from here at present.

INTERESTING COMMERCIAL NEWS.—We learn from William Vance, Esq. (says the Portland Courier,) who left Eastport for this place on Sunday last, that on the preceding day news arrived there from St. Andrews and St. John, on such authority as to obtain entire credit, that the British West India ports were to be opened to the United States in *September*, under certain limitations and restrictions.—The fact is said to have been communicated by a letter from Judge Chipman, Provincial Agent in Europe, to Mr. Johnson, merchant at St. John. The same news was received by a commercial house at St. Andrew's from a respectable commercial house in London. It is added that Judge Chipman stated in his letter that he had been assured by the British Minister tha the interest of the British northern and eastern Previnces would be duly protected. The character of the restrictions, which are to continue on the trade, is not given; but that the ports are to be opened in some shape we think there is but little doubt.—*Salem Gazette, August* 17.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 29th December, at the Cathedral, by the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, David Inglis Money, Esq. Honorable Company's Civil Service, to Jane, second Daughter of the Rev. James Deans, of Cattingham, Yorkshire.

At Calcutta, on the 31st December, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend William Eales, Mr. William Leigh, Merchant. to Miss Mary Brown.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 2d January, Charles Pattenson, Esq. Honorable Company's Civil Service, aged 54 years and 6 months.

At Seroor, on the Morning of the 5th December, Captain John Neville, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, aged 28 years.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—December 30. American Ship Mandarine, C. Cook, from Antwerp 22d June and Panang 15th November.

December 31. Brig Hamon Shaw, J. H. Landers, from Singapore 27th October and Penang 28th November.

January 2. Brig Bucephalus. J. W. Tozer, from Amherst Town 18th December.

DEPARTURES.—December 30. Ship Donna Carmelita, C. Gray, for Singapore and China.

December 31. Ship Roxburgh Castle, T. Buttenshaw, for London.

EUROPE.

THE POLITICIAN.

MORNING ADVERTISER—Philip I, the King of the French, is proceeding, if we may judge from the reports sent forth in such abundance by his supporters, *à grand train*, and in true republication style, to the abolition of every thing in the shape of monopoly or exclusive privilege. There are, for example, to be no longer any lords in waiting, as under the *ancient regime*—no formal introductions, except four times a year, when the King will hold a great Court, and receive with every possible form the Diplomatic Body, the Chiefs of the Army and Magistracy, the Peers and the Deputies—no ceremony except such as might be used by the first gentleman in France—no ridiculous requirements in point of dress, vestibules, and ante-chambers! What would Louis XIV, say to such a profanation of his system of and frippery, and mock dignity?—Bu not all. The new King is not only himself in every respect as a private but even what may be considered property of the Crown, is to be they breathe to his subjects. ter of the Stag-hounds is stag hound establishme the Royal chases to be let by auction for the benefit of the state! The times have been when we might have justly feared that such extraordinary changes in Court demeanour would produce an evil influence at home; but as it is, these changes could not have happened at a more auspicious moment, or at one when they could produce less effect than at present. Our Gracious Sovereign, without affecting the republican simplicity of Philip I. is, in every respect, as popular, and bids as fair to attract the love and veneration of his subjects. He is accessible to all who have any just claims upon his attention; while, in point of dignity in bearing, when dignity is required, and a desire to improve the condition of the country, he yields to none. On the people of Spain, Austria, and the Netherlands, the changes at the Court of Philip I. may be productive of uneasiness—here they fall as harmless as any which might happen at the Court of the King of the Ashantees.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

The reign of William IV. has commenced at the moment when Europe is on the brink of a crisis—greater, if pushed to one in France, than that of the revolution of 1789. The enthusiasm of the people, if fully roused, may not be less, while their knowledge, experience, and resolvedness must be infinitely more. The fate of Britain depends on the policy which her government shall now pursue respecting France; and that policy, it is not to be disguised, has been such as to excite suspicion, if it do not prove sinister and hazardous, on the part of her administration. Sir Robert Peel has declaimed agency or influence in the appointment of the Polignac administration. We cannot arraign the sincerity of this declaration. We are most unwilling to believe that the Duke of Wellington, who yielded to the voice of reason, and made great sacrifices in carrying the measure of Catholic emancipation, and who then spokeas a man, even more than a politician, with reference to the Irish people—like a statesman in regard to British interest—could be at once so foolish and so wicked as to harbour for one moment the idea of periling monarchy, and plunging the world in blood, to gratify the bigotry and despotism of the weak and obstinate Prince who, unhappily for mankind, now occupies—no one can say for how short a period—the throne of France. We cannot believe this of our Premier. Yet who can deny that his diplomacy respecting Greece, Turkey, Spain, and, beyond all, Portugal—the whole course of long foreign policy—must have led Charles the Tenth to believe that the British Government countenanced him and would support him in his mad attempt to violate the Charter of his people, and establish absolutism in France? The public acts of the Duke's government and his own silence on the momentous experiment now going forward on the other side of the channel, have excited and warranted suspicion at home, as well as undue and mischievous expectations abroad.

Our anxious desire is that all this may be satisfactorily cleared up. The Duke of Wellington and his colleague Sir Robert Peel cannot have mistaken the causes from which have proceeded the forbearance of the people of this country, and the generosity of its press. The liberal and enlightened portion of the community were doubtful of the Premier's talents and distrustful of his intentions, as a statesman. They questioned his knowledge and comprehension as a civilian, they feared his views of British rights, and human interests might be tainted by intercourse with Continental absolutists, and that his temper might be spoiled by habits of military command, but having witnessed the sacrifice which he obviously made of his own feelings and friendships to the interests of his country in the pacification of Ireland; the desire which he seemed honestly to entertain of lightening the burdens of the country; the countenance which he gave to the law reforms of Mr. Peel; and the manly straightforwardness of his character; enemies became admirers, opponents became eulogists, and those who still were sceptical, admitted that he ought to be tried by his acts and not by their suspicions or apprehensions. Justice required this; and expediency demanded a great deal more. The country had been torn by faction. The peace of society had been invaded by political animosities. The progress of education—in so far as the better feelings were concerned—had been obstructed. It was desirable, therefore, to gain a breathing time—to see how far the seeds of bitterness could be rooted out, how far, by the aid of a friendly intercourse, the asperities of party feelings might be softened, sympathy established, and the minds of all liberalized. No one who had principles thought of surrendering them, but the wise believed that during this abatement of fierce contention, the voice of the Schoolmaster would be better heard—his influence more widely extended—and that, if a period of danger should again arise, reason and justice might through previous forbearance, have a surer ascendency. Abuses and defects were pointed out, but with mildness, as well as firmness, and the utmost degree of credit was awarded to the reformatory acts of the government. We are satisfied that many were actuated by the sentiments we have now stated; and that those who have been the warmest eulogists
of Ministers for the good they have done, will
ome their most strenuous opponents as to
rious evil which they may contemplate.
hall be just to themselves and true to
the Press will be just, and even
them. If they shall better their
ing common cause with despo-
Britain will not forget its functions. But we desire and hope better things than the peace of the country, and the progress made in the growth of right feeling, are thus to be disturbed.

More than watchfulness, however, is now indispensable. The predicament in which this country is now placed is perilous. The people must speak out; and they should do this to the individuals to whom they are about to commit their interests in a new Parliament. If the French King persevere in the insanse project of anulling the Charter, and establishing absolutism, France must be revolutionized; and if our Government be not put on its guard, by the voice of our people, Britain may be engaged in another revolutionary war, more overwhelming than the former. The silence of our administration, and the open advocacy of despotism in France by those who would be, *par excellence*, the friends of our government, have imposed a serious duty on all connected with the press. They must now rouse, warn, and advise temperately, but with a spirit not to be shaken. To the *Westminster Reviewers* must be ascribed the merit of having first raised their voice on this great subject, and with an intrepidity and a degree of talent which none of their fellow-labourers should hesitate to acknowledge. We do so with much pleasure. Their facts are not to be questioned; their conclusions seem irresistable; and, holding the public to be in possession of both, we can thus greatly abridge our own labours.

The Bourbon Family was re-established upon conditions. The cost in blood and treasure at which Napoleon had long pursued his mad projects of ambition had not abated the enthusiasm of the French people in his favour, but, with the exception of the military, had almost reconcilled them to the idea of any change. Their imaginations were still dazzled by the glory which his achievements had cast over their country, his energies still were admired, but their hearts were chilled. Still, however, he was liked better than the Bourbons, or rather the Bourbons were disliked more; and the Allied Powers, though, at that time, backed by the popular feeling of Germany and much of Europe dared not, even in their own hearts, to think of imposing the Borbons, *as absolute monarchs*, on the French People. The Charter was the bride offered to their reason and their feelings. And the conditions contained in the Charter amounted to a contract, in the face of the world, betwixt leagued Europe and the Bourbon Family on the one hand, and the People of France on the other. The Powers of Europe interfered with the internal government of France; they would not allow France to have her own choice of a head; but having imposed a chief, with conditions in favour of the people, they are called upon in justice, to interfere in behalf of the people, when the restored chief attempts to throw himself loose from his and their restrictions. But are these powers not secretly Charles Tenth in his undisguised attempt to put down the Charter? Or, is it credible, that he would make such an attempt against the wishes and remonstrances of the Powers of Europe. And if such remonstrances have not been made by them, have they not violated their faith with the people of France?

It was not disguised, that the object of the French King, in forming the Polignac administration, was to extend the powers of Monarchy, and violate the Charter. The legislature perceived it, and the nation felt it. The Chamber of Deputies would not support an administration whose avowed object was to overset the constitution. The Chamber was dissolved; but the French People have returned the same, or sill more resolved deputies. In spite of the utmost exertions of the King and his Ministers; in spite of cajolement, dismissals, threats, promises, and influence of every possible description, the elections have gone at the rate of 143 for the people against 55 for the administration. The question is settled, therefore, in so far as regards the population of France. There are thirty-three millions of people against a handful of Royalist-Priests and Royalist- Functionaries. Yet the French people were seeking no change. All they asked was that the administration would allow them to retain the Charter. The struggle has been forced upon them by an infatuated ruler—it has been persevered in through the culpable indifference, or positive instigation of those very Powers who made this Charter-contract with the people of France! No one seems to doubt now that, if the last die be thrown, Charles the Tenth will be expelled or cut off. The question is then, will Britain not prevent this great catastrophe; or, is she to make war against France to accomplish *a third* restoration?

Of the injustice of our making war to prevent the French people from redressing their own wrongs, and enforcing the conditions of a contract to which we ourselves were nationally a party—of the outrage which a course like this would be to commit against all the priciples of our own constitution, and the rights of humanity—we shall not say a word. The iniquity would be as monstrously glaring as that which of old called forth a writing on the wall in characters of fire. We shall speak merely of the inexpediency.

Britain is not in a condition to go to war. Enormous taxation, and restrictive laws which are equally mischievous with taxation, press so heavily on the springs of industry, and the returns from capital, that the sinews of war have almost left us. This crippled condition is the result of a war which, during its continuance, intoxicated our traders and landholders with the wildest notions about prosperity arising from waste, health from disease, and wisdom from madness. We did not then see that the inventions in cotton and other machinery, and the powers of steam, gave us an equivalent for the labour of millions, and supplied us with much of the wealth that we expended in the wildest and the worst of projects. The commerce of the world then thrown into our hands, by a madness at least equal to our own, maintained the delusion. But neither would this commerce yield what it did formerly, nor could war now put it into our hands. A new revolutionary war would not shut the Continent against us. Germany, Spain, Portugal, and probably all the other states of Europe would so long as they remained under their present dynasties, be on our side and claim all the privileges and advantages of free and open commerce. From Europe, therefore, we should have nothing to gain as a compensation for expenditure; and America is now so powerful that she must be either a formidable rival or enemy. From a war against the French people, then, we have nothing to gain, and every thing to lose.

But the Government of England, and the Governments of Europe generally, have infinitely more to dread from a new revolutionary war than the people of Britain. The popular feeling of Germany, of Spain, and of much of Europe, as we have said, was with the Allied Powers, and against France or its ruler, at the restoration of the Bourbons. The monarchs, at the time found their interest in promising liberal constitutions to their people. But what have they done since in Italy, Spain, and Portugal; What is now the feeling of European *Nations* in regard to Holy Leagues, Legitimacy, Social Order, Church and State? Have not the rulers of the Continent done every thing which act and intention united could accomplish to identify Monarchy with Despotism? is it not so viewed in France? When the Bourbons were restored France was, comparatively, apathetic or indifferent. She was not very unwilling to give the Old Family a new trial, but her sentiments are now utterly changed. The Bourbons have been tried; and they have mixed up their name, or rather identified it with fraud, bigotry, oppression, and despotism—with all that is offensive and loathsome to humanity. This feeling towards them is not confined to the mob. It pervades the whole people. The electors of France must all be thirty years of age, and possessed of considerable property. They amount only to about 80,000 out of a population of 33 milions. They are all of the middle or higher ranks of society. But in France the feeling of all ranks is alike; and the military there has more of the national spirit than that of any other country in Europe. The soldiery would generally go with the people. The population of northern and middle Germany could not be relied on by those who govern them, if a revolutionary movement were to be made in France; neither could the Spaniards; and the Belgians and Italians would unite with the French. But although France alone were to throw off the yoke of despotism, what armies in Europe could be found able to cope with the roused enthusiasm, and united revolutionary inpulse of *thirty-three millions of people?* The Duke of Wellington himself at the head of all that leagued Europe could put under his command, would in attacking France under these circumstances only run his head agaist a wall! Why then, should the bigots and fools who, at present, would rule France, be suffered to provoke such a struggle to kindle a flame that may not be extinguished until it has put down every thing under the name of Monarchy on the face of the Globe?

If allowed to retain their Charter, their laws, and their press, the French people would still tolerate the Bourbons. Charles the Tenth has a short tenure of life, and his successor might in spirit be more liberal. There is a branch of the family at this moment in France greatly more liberal in views and feelings than Charles the Tenth; and we hope that France, if driven to change its ruler, will retain its form of Government, and place the Duke of Orleans on the Throne. This seems to be required by the circumstances of France and of Europe. Nor is it really of much consequence to the people of that country, if property and exertion be protected by equal laws, impartially administered, whether the Head of their government be called King or President. The King of a free people is merely the *Chief Magistrate* of the State. Divine right, or any right not derived from the aggregated people and to be exercised for their benefit, is as much exploded as the absurd doctrines of liberty and equality. Equality of condition is incompatible with the nature of man, and destructive of all improvement. The wealth and influence of individuals must be as various as their moral and intellectual endowments; and hence equal laws must superinduce unequal conditions. The more that one man has accumulated, the more can he buy of the services or products of the labour and talents of others. The greater his wealth the better for all his neighbours; and what holds among individuals is equally applicable to nations. Law and government being what it ought, the greater the mumbers and wealth of the rich, the better for the poor; and the prosperity of one individual or nation, is the good of all.

But it is equally true that there can be no peace in society or among nations until the attributes of man be acknowledged in all men—until each be valued according as he possesses and has developed these attributes—until national laws and institutions be formed on the admitted principle that the labour of the meanest, and the talents of the most obscure and least influential, deserves protection and regard as much as the property of the greatest and most wealthy in the land. This has been at the bottom of all the great struggles in Europe for the last half century; it is at the bottom of the present struggle in
France and as the attributes of man —the f
culties and feelings which belong to his natu
are the work, and the gifts of the Deity bestow
for useful and noble ends, no Christian, n
Theist, can doubt that the Deity will vindica
his own purposes, and that the arm of flesh
the influences of bigotry, sophistication, an
error, must ultimately be overcome. They wi
be overcome soon; and it were wise if tho
who strive not only to prop up what is w
but to recal exploded error, would yield
out provoking collision and convulsi
cannot believe that our Premier and ho
tary will permit the peace of Europe
disturbed—the quiet of England to be
We still require melioration in feeling, reform
and improvements innumerable, in our sta
arrangements, laws and institutions. And
shall not easily relinquish the hope tha
name which Sir Robert Peel has ac
will be maintained that the course of go
has entered upon will be persevered in
temperate good sense of the county will
keep him and other pubilc men of t
influence in the right line; but to ac
that object it would be right, and
conceive, it is necessary that, at the
elections, every candidate should
upon to say explicitly that he will
the ways and means to carry on a
putting down the Charter establishin
tism, and extinguishing liberty in Fra
moderation and firmness displayed
by the French people is cheering a
plary. They have braved power,
solicitation, and maintained their
dence, without violence, disturbance,
motion of any sort, at any one of th
tions. May England now follow the
of France.—*Scotsman.*

FRANCE.

(*Private Correspondence.*)

PARIS, A

The insauguration of His Majesty
course, the subject of much public inter
curiosity. Great crowds assembled early
morning in the courts of the Palais Roy
witness the Royal procession to the Cham
which the journals will describe to you. At half-past one o'clock. Her Majesty, in a plain open barouche, with her interesting daughters, left the Palace amid shouts of "*Vive la Reine.*" Her Majesty, who seemed in good spirits, re-received very graciously these testimonies o
pular regard. When the King
acclamations of the tude were a
fening. His Maje oceeded to the
ber on horseback, accompanied by his
dest sons, and a considerable number of
al officers. He had thus to ride alo
Place de Carrousel, the Pont Royal, a
quays on the left side of the Scene, for
two miles, amid multitudes of his su
who lined the streets, the bridge, and ba
the river, who occupied the windows, balc
and tops of the houses, and who all e
their loyalty by cordial shoutings of "
Roi" Judging from the exhibition of yes
one would anticipate for Philip I. a reig
paralleled in popularity, since the time
ry IV. His Majesty looked remarkab
and gave promise, in the robustness
health, and the apparent strength of his
that his reign would not be short. During
whole of his passage to and from the Cham
his hat was mostly in his hand, and his
inclined to one side or the other, to thank
loving subjects for their "sweet voices."
august and important ceremony in the Cham
did not last for more than half an hour, as
charter, being now stripped of its divine-rig
preamble and curtailed of a number of its ar
cles. is a document of laudable brevity.
the evening his Majesty entertained a great par
of those from whom he had received his cr
during the day.

Nothing could more strikingly shew
change of season and circumstances, in
short weeks, than the physiognomy o
entertainment. The Bourbons have at all
and in all places, been the most absurdly
monious monarchs of Europe. You rem
what a noise was made about the honour
to Mr. Canning by inviting him to dine
Tuileries. No person of rank i
to a prince had ever before received such
tinction. Last night, however, a Kin
France (I beg pardon, the King *of the F*
entertained half the deputies of the Ch
consisting of merchants, bankers, manufa
and journalis's, professers, and artists, a
as nobles and landed proprietors, witho
pect to rank or birth. The revolu
soldier and exiled schoolmaster having
the Sovereign of one of the most renew
flourishing kingdoms of the world, adm
subjects to his presence and his table
the degrading etiquette which his pred
affected.

The music which accompanied and e
this curiously mixed society was prob
singular as the society itself, and wou
surprised the late occupants of the Tuile
more. It consisted of the applaudi
of the multitudes who filled the courts,
revolutionary Marseillois Hymn pla
military band. What would the hea
emigration—what would the Chief
blentz army (new again on his wa
have said, had he heard about three
below the windows of his palace su
the following?—

" Tremblez, tyrans, et vous pe
" L'opprobre de tous les partis,
" Tremblez! *vos projects parr*
" *Vont enfin recevoir leur p*
" Tout est soldat pour vous
" S'ils tombent, nos jeune

“ La terre en produit de nouveaux,
“ Contre vous tout prêts à se battre.
“ Français, en guerriers magnanimes,
“ Portez ou retenez vos coups :
“ Epargenez ces tristes victimes
“ A regret s'armant contre nous :
“ *Mais ces despotes sanguinaires,*
“ *Mais les complices de Bouillé,*
“ *Tous ces tigres qui sans pitiè*
“ *Déchirent le sein de leurs mères.*”

You will observe by these signs of the times, that we have marched pretty fast, and gone very far, within the last fortnight. Every thing in fact has been changed in France, as well as the Bourbon dynasty. One is almost tempted ask if the whole is a dream or a scene of antment. We find ourselves all at once a new charter -we see every where flying l us new national colours—we hear every revolutionary music, and find political parties speaking almost a new language. Our old friends the gensdarmes no longer range us into files at the theatres, or gallop after us in the streets; their place being supplied by izen guards, with or without uniform. The beurg St. Germain has yielded to the ause. d'Antin ; the titles of peers and nobi- have become superannuated or obsolete ; the Upper Chamber has been pronounced a-nullity, and disarmed of the alleged intruders of a whole reign, as rapidly as a disorderly house is emptied by a posse of constables. Then we have changes in the military commands, changes in the prefectures, changes in the administration, changes in the councils of public instruction, changes, in the law-officers at the different Royal courts, and changes even in the lower orders of police. Every branch of the Government has received a republican (or what some people would call a Jacobin) impulse or tendency all respect for hereditary rank or title, have been abandoned. People are coming forth from their retreats, or returning from their places of exile, whom the Bourbon world had forgotten. Several of the regicides are already arrived. M. de Thebandeau is here, and the famous Abbé Steyes, Marlin, and other Conventionalists, are hourly expected.

By the modification which the Chamber of uties has introduced into the charter, and erms on which it has disposed of the crown, nature of the Government (though it may ll, for any thing I mean to assert, be a very od one) has been nearly changed. With a ttle Parliament, created by popular election very department and in every municipality, National Guard in a perpetual at- ized insurrection, by the article points it the authorized guardian of itution,—with a peerage only for life, but even the shadow of a national France may be regarded as nearly a re- having a supreme magistrate called a its hereditary president. The perfect nullity of the Upper Chamber (as we would call it) was demonstrated in the proceedings of Saturday. The Deputies disposed of the crown at five o'clock in the afternoon, and, hearing that they had done so, the Peers came to the Palais Royal at 10 to subscribe their nugatory adhesion to an act on which they were not con- lted. The public did not hear of their deli- rations, and never thought of their existence, they saw their address in the *Moniteur* of following day. Nay, their own privilages re attacked and their body decimated, by an der emanating from a simple majority of the rior Chamber. I have no room to discuss of the questions to which these facts must rise— I only request attention to the facts mselves.

You will erve about some of the late pro- aracter of political pedantry le in a young lagislature. The lled *King of the French*: be- f *King of France and Navarre* endalism. He is to be Phi- ad of Philip VII., for the same nd his son is to be entitled Prince Roy- ad of Dauphin, on the same account. inistry is not yet fixed. The Duke of Count Mole is to be Minister for Fo- rs. The King is only going to ask of civil list, instead of the 25,000,000 Government. R.

H INSTITUTION—WORKS OF SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE.

ibute to the memory of the late uld not have been conceived, or a us monument of the deceased artist han this exhibition of his works, perfection increases our regret at ure death of the artist who produced pride in his success and admiration ry, are augmented in their contem- was, indeed, an artist of whom any t be proud. The very melancholy our minds are overcast by the reflec- he hand which produced them is ed to make us more alive to the the painter, and to harpen our per- the beauties of his works.

these portraits have delighted us in Exhibitions at Somerset House, have been yearly adding to the e late President ; but the chief at- the British Gallery consists in the inted by order of the King for the allery at Windsor—there to remain os of those heros and statesmen,
or their counsels, had con-
hich accomplished the
ced that Peace,
years, on a

and
and
charac
they repr
intellect in
the warriors, w
in the preservatio
monarchs ; and the
owe the peaceable poss
to the soldiers and minister
surrounded.

Of these portraits, we con
monarchs are the least attractiv
in point of appearance, None of t
with the exception of our own
the Mmperor Alexander, carry any
stamp the high station they fill in the
society. The Emperor of Austria
Archduke Charles possess any thing
bility of appearance ; while Charles the
looks merely like a tinselled court popin
and the King of Prussia resembles a dan
dragoon. All the powers of Sir Thomas Lawrence—with a pencil that in many portraits has given beauty to uglines, and changed deformity to symmetry—have failed to give the “ kingly stamp” to features so deficient in expression and energy. Even the portrait of our own King does not stand so pre-eminent as we had anticipated among his contemporary monarchs—the gentlemanly grace for which he was so eminently distinguished, is not compensated by the dignity of his royal apparel, which has so enlarged the upper Part of the body, that the legs appear unequal to its support. There is still, however, that same open and manly expression of countenance, that smile of good nature, which has charmed so many, and which would made the chilling frown, which some few have felt, appear to be impossible. To make up for this, however, there is the charming little gentlemanly portrait of the King, which is quite a *chef-d'œuvre* of the artist, and from which the celebrated engraving is taken.

The portrait of Prince Metternich, on the right of the King, displays all that acuteness of intellect and that astute policy for which this statesman is famous ; and this expression is at the same time accompanied by an openness of countenance that would deceive the spectator into a misplaced confidence in him, even though he be a statesman.

The three portraits which struck us most are those of the Marshall Blutcher, of the Cardinal Gonsalvi, and of the Pius the VIIth.

In Prince Blucher we see a fine representation of a hardy warrior, whose features have been browned in a hundred campaigns. Every inch of him appears to be a soldier. Discipline is written in every furrow of his countenance, and firmness of purpose and decision of character depicted in his knit brow and manly attitude.

In the countenance of Gonsalvi, we see all the astuteness of Italian policy, mingled with that suavity of manner which sometimes distinguishes diplomatists of the Church ; while imagination can easily conceive the face to be that of a lover of literature and the Fine Arts. But we confess, excellent as these portraits are, we give the palm to that of Pius the VIIth.

This portraits seems to us a history of the person whom it is intended to represent. The story of his life may be read in his countenance The amiability of his disposition – the firmness with which he bore affliction—the decision which characterized his conduct under the arduous conflict he had to sustain, and which entorced respect even from his persecutors, are all depicted in his countenance ; and yet there is such a “ peaceful bearing” thrown over the whole picture ; that enables us to conceive the Christians-like spirit with which adversity was sustained and prosperity enjoyed. This picture seems to us the *acme* of portrait painting.

The late Marquess of Londonderry and Earl of Liverpool are excellent portraits, and are equally delineatory of their different styles of character. In this peculiar and difficult province of his art, the late President was certainly unrivalled ; for we have never seen portraits from any pencil, however celebrated, that so completely conveyed the character of the persons represented as those of Sir Thomas Lawrence. The pictures in this room are indeed worthy of the palace for whose decoration they are designed, and well calculated to convey to futurity correct ideas of the illustrious personages they are intended to represent. We should like to have seen the late Duke of York in the Waterloo Gallery, to whose excellent management of the army we are to attribute that state and dicipline of our soldiery, which ended so much to our success at that battle which this gallery is intended to illustrate.

The portraits in the other rooms have nearly all, by turns, been the subjects of our criticism and praise in the annual exhibition : but we are delighted again to see those of Lady Agar Ellis, John Julius Angerstein, Mrs. Littleton Lady Londonderry, young Lambton, Mr. Soane, and many others, who may now congratulate themselves on having been the subjects of his pencil.

Among them, however, are two portraits of the President himself, the production of his own pencil ; the one at the age of sixteen, his first attempt at oil painting, and the other an ished portrait which he was painting for Majesty, and which his death prevented from completing.

he first of them is in the full blush and

Trave
Egypt
including
and Death
of the Russian
the late James Webs
Temple. 2 *vols.* London

The short life of Mr. James W
fixed to these volumes, is a narrati
derable interest, although it contain
incidents. Its chief merit lies in the
reflections to which it gives occasion, and the channels of observation into which the writer has ingeniously directed his scanty meterials. We might object to the discursiveness of its ethics; but the writer has indulged his vein to so excellent a purpose, that we are not disposed to deny his merits because they do not always appear in the right place. Why has he concealed his name? His editorial labours have been well performed, and he has reason to be proud of them.

Mr. WEBSTER was the fifth son of the minister of a small parish in Forfarshire. He was born in November, 1802. From the earliest age he developed acute faculties and an original turn of mind ; but the death of his father, when he was only five years of age, checked the means of cultivating his talents ; a misfortune, however, which appears to have been subsequently repaired by the unceasing solicitude of his exemplary mother. He was sent to school in another district in Forfarshire, where he learned the rudiments of Latin, and exhibited the dawning of that staid demeanonr that afterwards distinguished him through his short but useful life. From thence he was removed to an academy at Montrose, and at the age of fourteen went to the College of St. Andrew's, having previously carried off the prize at the Scottish universities on the occasion of the distribution of what are called *bursaries*, or small annual sums to successful scholars. That prize he sought for the honour of success merely, and returned it to the disposers of the bounty, to be bestowed on some youth poorer than himself. His progress at St. Andrew's from session to session, was a series of triumphant study. In the courses of mathematics and moral philosophy he especially excelled ; while his conduct evinced a purity and sobriety remarkable in so young a student. In 1823 he entered himself of the Inner Temple, but the law does not appear to have presented any charms to his mind. Perhaps the pursuit of the demonstrative sciences unfitted him for the study of a science in which truth and sense are so frequently disguised and overshadowed by fictions and contradictions. In the following
year, his friends thought that a year or so spent
abroad would be n advantageous employment
of the interval of the that should elapse before
he could be called to the bar, and a journey to
the Continent was determined on. At first no-
thing more was meditated ; but after residing
some time in France and Italy, and visiting his
brother at Malta, the sire to traverse the
countries beyond Europe ized his mind, and
he entered, with youthful enthusiasm, upon
that route which conducted m at last to his
grave, where he lies in the Gr burial-ground
outside the walls of Old Cairo. These volumes
have been edited from his scatte notes, and
the fragments of his papers. H lied at the
age of twenty-six, and has beque ed to his
country a work that exhibits the ge of more
thought, sensibility, just discrimin n, and
sound judgment, than the majority of elders
in age and experience, who have furnish simi-
lar memorials of their travels, have the ht-
est pretensions to claim.

The value of the work is not less to be r
red to the melancholy interest with which th
circumstances invest it, than to the solid info
mation of a curious and available kind with
which its pages are crowded.

As we have already gone over the ground traversed by Mr. Webster in company with other authors, and suppose our readers sufficiently familiar with the general character of the journey, we shall not observe any regular order in such extracts as our space permits us to make, but select only those passages that recommend themselves by their novelty or their intrinsic interest.

It will not be an unwelcome communication to Englishmen to be informed that the name of one of our statesmen is repeated with enthusiasm

aut

“ The
to leave him nothing to desne. rue, he is indolent and poor ; but his wishes are as limited as his means. He gathers the fruit that falls beside him, and sitting on the roof of his house, under the shade of the old walnut tree which sheltered his father's father, tastes all the mild gladness of repose. The Russians exclaim against that laziness of the Tartars : but wherefore should they work ? They are the happiest peasantry possible without it, and are naturally unwilling to sink into common labourers. In passing through a country, one cannot, however, know much of the internal management of their domestic affairs nor how their time is spent ; and, not understanding their language, we may mistake the appearance of happiness for its reality. Certainly what delights the traveller is to them indifferent ; and as the Swiss seldom look on their mountains except as the cause of so many hours' driving up their cattle—as the Roman passes the ruins of the eternal city unheedingly—so the Tartar looks with indifference on the cloudy heights of Tscheterdag. the beauties of Yoursout, the wonders of Aloupka, the classic soil of Chersonnesus, and the minarets of Batchiserai ; custom having familiarized his eye with the objects which fill the stranger with admiration and delight. In this way we might reason for ever, and arrive at no conclusion but this—that man is never permanently miserable. He struggles with events, and, when unable to control them, adapts himself to their course. He does not attain what he wishes, but what he can. He is, therefore, always as happy as he can be ; and as nature balances her favours—giving to one a clearer climate, to another a freer spirit ; to one a good government, to another a good religion ; to one freedom from plague, to another skill to defeat disease—Providence is, in the end, vindicated ; and all are found, if not in the same scale of rational being, at least with equal means of happiness.

We recommend attention to the animated and faithful history of that extraordinary man, Mahomed Ali, which will be found in the second volume of this work. It contains a vast deal of information, much of which is new and valuable. As a mere dramatic narrative, in which the sources of excitement are rapid and of the most appalling kind, it possesses more than ordinary attractions. We extract from it the following brief account of the horrible slaughter of the Mamlukes, in 1811, by the order of the Pacha. It has no equal for ferocity in modern times, except the massacre of the Janissaries at Constantinople.

“ The Grand Seignor had sent his Kislar Aga to Cairo, as bearer of costly presents to the Pacha, an dthe firman appointing Toussoun, the son of Mahomed, to the dignity of a two-tailed Pachalic. The same youth had been by his father nominated general of the army of Arabia. The 1st of March 1811, was the day set apart for the investiture of Toussoun ; and the ceremony was ordered in the citidal. The principal portion of the Mameluke body, that indeed most conspicuous for its activity and boldness, under Elfy's successor, Chahyn Bey, had been enticed some
mon previously into the city, loaded with
appr and attentions, and quartered in an
lukes ted part of the city. These Mame-
parade been invited to take part in the
consentel festivities of the day, and they
Bey, with do so. In the morning, Chahyn
in whatev is staff and officers, appareled
cost and m hey possessed of the gr
hall of audie ficence, came to the
congratulations the citadel to
homed received to joyous an oc
ty. They were with the g
he conversed with ented
se

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

to be
successor.

"Among the number of the slaughtered, Mahomed counted four hundred and seventy Mamelukes. Orders, however, had been generally circulated for their universal destruction throughout the country. The Pacha's ministers of murder raged throughout the city like a herd of ravenous tigers. Those who had private reverge to gratify sought their victims among even the people, and, in such a moment of licentiousness, fulfilled their purpose with impunity. Others of his myrmidons, again, went in bands, wherever the richest booty tempted their greediness, tore down and pillaged without mercy or moderation. Many private individuals were assasinated in secret, or insolently felled down in the streets. The sanctity of the marriage bed was polluted, daughters were ravished' wives led away with yells of savage triumph. No one of sufficient authority was present to curb the atrocities of the soldiery. The shops had been closed themselves, and their treasures, in the darkest hiding place they could find, while the streets afforded an open and free course for the military anarchy. The houses of the Mameukes were the first to be stripped, for they were ever the most richly furnished. Nothing could exceed the violence, the rapacity, and the abominations evinced and perpetrated by Mahomed's unbridled army. Five hundred houses were sacked and destroyed. This continued for a day or two, until the Pacha had summoned sufficient courage to venture down from the citadel-

An Arab welcome in the desert is picturesque in its way.

"On our approach the women uttered a shrill cry or quaver, which is the method of welcoming strangers; and it is customary for the latter to acknowledge the greeting up at full gallop, a practice which one of our Arabs, an old man, and the Nestor of the party, thought it incumbent on him to follow. As he galloped his dromedary along, he made a greater noise than the women had done. They, on seeing his gallantry, did all they could to welcome him. On dismounting, we were greeted by each of the tribe—who, one after the other, came up, laid his hand flat upon ours, and as he withdrew it to his breast gave us his salaam. This scene repeated, while children held out their hands, exclaiming "Salam!" We were surprised to meet with Moussa's son, who we had left at Cairo. He came up to us, and welcomed us as his friends, and, in an instant, our tent, was pitched by the Arabs in the same line with their own. Coffee was then served, according to our custom, with sugar, of which, too, the Arabs are very fond. In a short time a fat white sheep, led by Mohammed and other children, passed by our tent. It was that destined for the entertainment, and its last groans were soon heard from before Moussa's tent. Then began the bustle of cooking, and, as the sun had set, fires gradually lighted the tented line. They brought us some goat's milk, which we found to be delicious' and we were surprised to see the animals so fat and sleek. In the quiet of evening, we saw the Ser-wall fade and rest on the western horizon.
At length, supper was brought, consisting of
boiled meat and a kind of pancakes in a hug
wooden basin or tray, in the centre of whi
was a bowl of soup, made with a sort of in
cumber. We set to with our fingers, a the
the mean time, the Arabs at the outside saw
tent ceased talking. On looking out, well
them seated round a blazing fire, w hunger
displayed the expression of voraci ed with
on their countenances. They were r hands,
up, which they ladled out with smoking a
devoured very greedily. Af rs only of
hey dispersed, and the
mained."
rces of Egypt,
at the natural r

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fainter and
dually losing its
men is incapable of
hat it will untimely give
eming influence of the religion
is a "consummation devoutly to be
Pilgrimages to the holy cities and
s of the saints are by no means
frequent now as they formerly were, nor are the throngers of the temple in any way to be compared in numbers with those who in the time of Joseph Pitts, or so late as the last century, visited the Caaba, and kneeled in adoration at the foot of Mount Arafat. But with the Red Sea at her head, the Indian ocean behind her, the Mediterranean in her front, the glorious Nile through the centre, can it be said that Egypt wants facility of communication with the world? That years will pass' ere Egypt becomes acquainted with the true principles of commerce, is naturally to be expected, but "time and the hour" teach wisdom, and wherefore should Egypt alone exempted from the attainment of the precious treasure? The Pacha, moreover, is anxious to have a navy, and has built excellent ships. The Pacha drinks wine, has established a printing press, has printed books, and circulated a newspaper, all of which are against the principles and the policy of the Mahomedan faith.

In this sketch of the possibilities of reclaiming Egypt, our young tourist overlooks the difficulty of resisting the influences of climate, which ought to be a main point of consideration.

We conclude our extracts with the Egyptian version of the Pharaoh dynasty, which is as quaint a piece of historic fiction as we remember to have met with.

"Pharaoh, we were told, was the son of a fellar, and on the death of his father he very dutifully exhausted his inheritance in funeral festivities, a sort of Hibernian "fare-the-well" to the departed. No funds remaining to met
the visit of the Sheik for taxes, that officer saz
ed the cow and the donkey, and left Pharaoh
in the undisputed possesion of three water
melons, with which he resolved to "begin the
world." He accordingly entered the bazar at
Cairo, and seating himself on the groun, dis-
played his merchandize, which soon attracted
the notice of a Mullah. This reveren person-
age advanced with becoming gravity, and,
taking up one of the melons, was about to
depart, when Pharaoh modestly suggested the
propriety of paying the purchase money. "My
son," replied the imperturbable Mullah, "I
take thy melon for the good of the mosque."
With this answer honest Pharaoh was fain to be
content, and seeing another customer approach-
ing, he rubbed his hand in expectation of
bringing the remainder of his stock to a better
market. But the secon melon was seized with
as ominous a gesture as the former, and the
answer to Pharaoh's postulation was, "I take
thy melon for the use of the government." Be-
holding his melon vanish thus unprofitably, he
thought of making sure of the only one remain-
ing, by despatching it himself, which he did
with great alacrity, and, full of the idea that he
had learnt wisdom from the church and states-
man, he formed his plan for the following day.
This was simple one, and soon executed;
after the example of the Mullah, he seized the
first m which he saw, and made off with it,
tellin e exasperated owner not to lose temper
at act, as it was all for the good of the
m e. But Pharaoh found no favour by the
e ient which had succeeded so well with the
llah. He was soundly bastinaded, and ex-
iled the town. The part out of which he was
riven led to the burial ground; thither he re-
paired, and bethought him of trying whether the character of a policeman might not be more successfully supported than that which had brought him beneath the bastinado. An opportunity soon presented itself; a funeral entered the ground, when Pharaoh, in an authoritive tone, demanded and obtained ten piastres, as a burial fee, on pretence that he was the appointed guard. His finances were thus furnished for some time, and the occasional repetition of the fraud enabled him to live as a respectable Mussulman, and Prophet-Reverencer. The parties hoaxed, knowing nothing of govern-

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hat, having been so gross-
he was justifiable in playing
n others. The king, highly
atter and manner of his defence,
ned him, but gave him an appoint-
police, which he filled so as to merit
nt elevation to the post of *chief of the*
the town district. For the better pre
of order, his majesty issued strict in-
s that no person whatever should, under
etence, be out of his dwelling after night:-
and commanded Pharoah to cut off the
ds of all who transgressed this regulation.
ur scrupulous officer was prepared to act up to his instructions more closely than even the royal disciplinarian had contemplated. Having found out that his majesty intended to go out incognitio, for the purpose of ascertaining how his commands were executed, Pharaoh watched his opportunity, seized the king, and to all remonstrances replied, that it was too preposterous to suppose that a sovereign, whose sublime wisdom had suggested so salutary a law, should be the first to violate it. He therefore put an end to dispute by cutting off his majesty's head. Then possesing himself of the royal signet, he returned to the palace, usurped the throne, and founded that dynasty which, by the blessing of Allah, led the Egyptians to the summit of prosperity and glory."—*Atlas, Aug.* 1.

EVIDENCE ON THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S AFFAIRS, &c.

Sir Ralph Rice,
(Concluded.)

Would it not have a tendency to familiarize the Hindoos with the English language?

That depends on such a very extensive view of India. There are many persons who contemplate making it the vernacular language; but it is such an extensive subject, I am afraid it would be difficult for any person to form a sound judgment upon it: it is all conjectural. It would be an advantage, with our views of the world, that the English should be the vernacular language of the whole of Hindoostan.

Would not such a change have a tendency to produce that effect without any injurious violence to the habits of the natives?

It might be one small step towards that, perhaps.

What has occasioned the increase of expence in the judicial charges at Bombay since the years 1824?

I imagine the establishment of the Supreme court in lieu of the Recorder's court. In 1824 the Supreme court was established, and previous to that only one Judge instead of three. In 1824 and 1825 the Supreme court was established; previous to that there was only the Recorder.

What is the population of the Guicowar territory?

That is a separate native government, and is all under the influence of the Bombay government. They are principally Hindoos; there are, I believe, a great many Parsees in parts of it. But I have never been in the Guicowar dominion.

Is there any appeal from the Supreme court in Bombay to the King in Council?

Yes; which it appears to me should be very much facilitated by any regulations which can be made, if they can be made.

How long has that existed?

Ever since the establishment of the Recorder's court; and from all the courts in India there has been an appeal to the King in council.

Do you think great value is set upon that right by the parties who litigate?

I think if they had not the right they would perhaps find fault; but having the right, is not so often exercised as perhaps it would be if there were facilities granted.

That right exists only in cases in which there is a certain amount of property in question?

Yes; I think 2,000 rupees; but I am not certain of the amount; I forget.

You mentioned that in the Supreme court of Bombay there are about eight Barristers and eight or ten Attornies?

Yes.

Have you found that about the fair proportion to the transaction of business?

Yes; I think fully adequate to it. They would have been fully adequate if they had been all residing.

Did the Attornies bear a fair proportion to the Barristers;

Yes. I think if there had been more, there would not have been sufficient to support them.

In the island of Ceylon, are the natives summoned on grand juries as well as on petit juries?

I do not know: but I believe not; I believe there is something in the nature of a public prosecutor under the name of Procurator Fiscal, who acts in the same manner as I believe the office of Lord Advocate is administered in Scotland; but I cannot speak to that point.

Are there no Hindoo or Mohamedan offi
regularly attached to the court of Bombay?

No; except the interpreters.

MISCELLANEA.

Royal Visit to Scotland.—We are en
bled to repeat, from the best authority, th
the King firmly intends to visit Scotland ne
summer, and that the Queen and the Duke o
Sussex will accompany him. At present it
their Majesties' intention to visit Slains Castle
in Aberdeenshire, the seat of the Earl of Errol,
and from thence to hold a royal progress through
Aberdeen, Perth, Stirling, and Glasgow,
Edinburgh. The news, which, as we hav
already said, we do not give on slight authorit
will, we doubt not, excite quite a sensatio
along the east coast —*Edinburgh Observer*

"Gold Stick."—The Duke of C
land's resignation of his command in the
and the circumstances which have le
occupy discussion at this moment in the
circles, to the exclusion of almost every othe
topic. The following account may, we believe, be
received as genuine. Shortly after the accession of his present Majesty, the Duke of C
berland waited on the King, to request tha
Majesty would permit him, being his bro
to hold the Office of Gold Stick in perpet
to which the King demurred, saying tha
did not see how he could do that with propriety, as it was, and always had been, given to the Colonels of the three regiments equally and in turn. The King added, that although the Duke was his brother, he did not consider the application to him as regular, but that if made at all, it should be made by him as Colonel to the Commander-in-Chief, and from the latter to the King. The Duke still urged his request, and remarked, that he could not go to the Commander-in-Chief, because he was his inferior officer. The King, said he would speak to or consult the Duke of Wellington on the subject, which he subsequently did: the Duke of Wellington told his Majesty he was perfectly right; that it could not be done; and that all applications to the Throne, from the Colonels of the three regiments, must come, and always had been made, through the Commander-in-Chief, at least it always
was so while he had the honour to hold
office. No time was lost in acquainting
Duke of Cumberland with this result;
felt greatly offended, and wrote a very l
letter to the King, stating his grieva
complaining bitterly that his request was n
acceded to, and concluded by tendering
resignation to his Majesty of his
as Colonel of the Blues. The
ately sent a very laconic reply, mere
that he accepted it, "and remained h
tionate brother." Subsequently, the
Cumberland went to Lord Hill, to ass
that in what had passed, he meant
sonal disrespect to him as Comma
Chief, which Lord Hill said he took for granted, and that he was merely there to obey the orders of his Sovereign, which he hoped he should always be found to do. The Duke of Cumberland then turned on his heel, and said, "Well, the next time you hear of me, it will most likely be as a Prussian Officer." —*Morning Paper.*

**Increase of the Numbers of Ma
kind.**—On the supposition that the hum
race has a power to double its numbers f
times in a century, or once in each succeedi
period of twenty-five years, as some philosophe
have computed, and that nothing prevented
exercise of this power of increase, the desc
dants of Noah and his family would have n
increased to the following number;—1,496,5
676,626,844 583,240,573,268,701,473,812,12
674,924,007,424.

The surface of the earth cont
miles........................

Mercury, and all the others
about.......................

The sun contains........2,442,5

2,489,887,

Hence, upon the supposition of such
increase of mankind as has been assu
number of human beings now living
equal to the following number, for ea
mile upon the surface of the earth, the
all the planets,—61,062,000,000,000,
000,000,000,000,000,000; or to the f
number for each square inch—149,720
000,000,000,000,000,000. This
alone is infinite with relation to hum
tion. Merely to *count* it would requir
dible period. Supposing the whole i
now upon the surface of the globe
thousand millions, which is believed
to exceed the actual number, and
that this multitude, infants and adul
be employed in nothing else but
that each were to work 365 days in
10 hours in the day, and to count 1
nute, it would require, in order to
number in question, 6,536,500 million
—*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.*

Nelson's Victory.—The Admir
abandoned the intention of cutting
Victory (so endeared to us by man
tions) to a seventy four. Since it wa
stood this step was contemplated,
have been loud in their lamentations
a national object of interest should no
fered to remain unaltered. Consult
fore, the general wish, the Admira
not only relinquished the fir
have decided that she sh
the pendant of th
Hampshire